VOL. XXVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1859. NO. 16.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

QUERIES ABOUT THE BEECH PLUM.

Some years ago we published some of our observations upon Beech Plums, and also asked some questions that were never answered. On the coast of Massachusetts bay and also on some parts of the coast of York County, in this State, and how much farther east, we do not know, is found a species of Plum tree, called Beech Plum. They oftentimes grow where the tides in their highest courses will reach their roots. We have not been conversant with them for the many years that we have lived in the interior, away from the sea-coast. But in our boyhood, it used to be good sport to "*go a plumming*," and gather a supply from the low shrubby trees on the sea shore.

We do not recollect that we ever found them troubled with curculio, nor infected with the black knot. We would inquire of some of our shore friends, if that is the case, how or whether they have become like to their country cousins, the plum trees of the interior, victims of both of the above named pests to the plum orchard? If they have, there is no more to be said. If they have not, is or is not the sea water the cause of their being preserved from the attacks of both troubles?

We solicit an investigation of this subject, by those who live in locations where this species of plum grows.

We have no doubt that sea water may in many cases be advantageously used for agricultural purposes. We recollect an account of the application of it to the roots of the Plum trees, in the garden of the late Mr. Pond, in Cambridge, Mass. During a tremendous storm, the ground where Mr. P's plum trees grew which were not far from tide waters, were inundated with the salt water that arose with uncommon high tides at the time. He looked upon his trees as virtually destroyed, or at least, greatly damaged, but to his great surprise, during the ensuing season they bore uncommonly abundant. He attributed the great crop to the drenching they had with sea water, which, instead of injuring them seemed to stimulate them as to growth, and to destroy any insects that might have been lurking or burrowing in the soil at their roots, either in a perfect, or chrysalid form.

We note this occurrence for the purpose of calling attention to the facts, and of inducing any who are situated in a place where they can easily experiment with the water, if they feel disposed, and report the results.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Wanted,

Information, through the *Farmer*, where a Sod Plow can be had that will plow upon loamy and sandy loamy intervals, or alluvial soil, from 8 to 12 in. deep; leaving a clean furrow for the team to walk in; covering up grass, weeds, &c., by turning the sod of its working furrow flatly or horizontally into the bottom of the preceding furrow, instead of setting them up edgewise, leaving them in a smooth and even condition for the harrow or roller; of easy draught, according to the width and depth of its furrow; doing its work itself by being guided in a workmanlike manner; not subjecting the holder to "kicking over" the furrow when plowing upon level land; nor liable to choak up when plowing witch-grassy land, where it is so desirable to have well turned furrows; last, though not least, made of good and durable materials in the most approved style.

We have tried plows of several different patterns and sizes, but they failed in the hight of standard and hight and length of furrow board very much, being capable of working from 6 to 9 in. only, and at the last depth are very liable to choaking-up on even new mown grass land, and upon stubble land much more so, on account of the beam being so near the surface of the land.

Also, where some of the "Horse-mane" Oats can be had. The kind wished for, are those in which the head forms all on one side of the straw instead of branching out from all sides.

Any one who can and will give information on the above inquiries will aid in accelerating the interests of Agriculture, and oblige your co-laborer.

Elm Tree Farm, March, 1859.

Such a plow, we presume, as our correspondent inquires for, was used by Rev. Mr. Dillingham, of Sidney, who took the first premium for superior plowing at the last State Fair in this city. It is called the "Hurlbert's Convex Plow," and can be purchased of John Means in this city, and no doubt at other Agricultural warehouses, at prices ranging, according to size, from $6 to $16 each—to be worked with three oxen or two oxen and two horses. The Michigan plow also will bury twitch grass first rate. The pattern of the Berwick plow introduced by J. E. Lang of Vassalboro', will turn a deep and wide furrow completely.

In regard to the "Horse-manes" spoken of, we must turn our correspondent over to some one who has them for sale.—Ed.

A Wheel Hoe

Dear Sir:—Will you, through the columns of the *Maine Farmer*, give me a cut and instructions to make a "Wheel hoe," such as is spoken of in your issue of Feb. 17th, where the writer says it can be made for one dollar? We have no such implement here, and it would be a great boon, to obtain it. Yours respectfully,

Wm. B. Troop.

Granville, N. S., March 21st, 1859.

The hoe alluded to, was mentioned in Mr. Chamberlain's report to the Board of Agriculture upon improved farming implements. We have no engraving, but the construction of it is very simple and cheap. It consists of a pair of light, small wheels, to the axle of which the tongue or handle is attached. The blade or hoe, is affixed to the handle, and is made to work the earth to a greater or less depth, as may be desired, by raising or lowering the end of the handle. It saves the farmer a great deal of the unpleasant labor of weeding in a stooping position, and enables him to raise double the root crop with it that he can without it. It may be purchased at the Agricultural warehouses. Price $1.—Ed.

Mr. Percival's Pig.

Dr. Holmes:—In reply to Mr. Wood in *Farmer* of March 24, I will state the manner in which I fed my pig. I procured him when four weeks old, of Mr. C. Chadwick, of South China, paying three dollars for him. I don't know what breed it was, but Mr. Chadwick has the same breed now. I commenced by giving him new milk five times a day for two weeks; then new milk twice a day for two weeks longer, the other part of the day skim milk; then I began to feed him on sour milk, with occasionally a little dry corn (which did not exceed a peck for the summer), with other stuff that was made about the house in a small family. He was fed in this manner till he was five months old; then fed on damaged flour, about one quart mixed with milk and water, to a meal, four times a day for six weeks. I then commenced feeding on corn meal, giving him about three pints to a meal, four times a day, scalded up with milk and water, for three weeks. From this time till killed, I gave him two quarts to a meal four times a day. When killed, he was eight months and three days old, and weighed 349 lbs. The whole expense of keeping, (with the exception of the milk from one cow) was $16.00

Paid for pig,	3.00	
		$19.00
Sold one half for		15.00
The other half standing me		$4.00

Zenas Percival, Jr.

South China, March 27th, 1859.

Keeping Farm Accounts.

Dear Sir:—Will you please send me the "Prize Essay" on the best system of Farm accounts, given at the State Fair, held at Bangor for the year 1857, and oblige. I will remit the price on receipt of publication. I wish to adopt a method for keeping my farm accounts. What is the best, and what is a farm journal? Truly Yours,

G. H. Gardiner.

East Benton, Feb. 28th, 1859.

There are two Essays on Farm Accounts published in the Transactions of the Maine State Society for 1857, both very good ones: one by F. W. Pitcher of Bangor, the other by J. M. Carpenter of Pittston. The Prize was awarded to Mr. Pitcher. If we can procure the volume we will forward as requested.—Ed.

A Mate Wanted.

Mr. Editor:—Franklin Rollins, Esq., of Carmel, has a steer for which he would like a mate. The steer is four years old this spring. Girts 7 feet 6 inches, is 5 feet 10 inches high, and 8 feet 5 inches in length on the back. If you know of one that will match him, please inform. The steer is in good growing condition, and bids fair to make a tall ox, if he holds on growing a few years longer. Yours truly,

G. F. Sanborn.

North Dixmont, March 23d, 1859.

Bee-hive Queries.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to enquire through the *Farmer*, what is the best kind of bee hive? I intend to purchase some bees, and have never seen (and I do not think there is in this part of the town) any other kind than the box hive, in which the bees are destroyed to get the honey.

I want a small and cheap hive, one that a common carpenter could make. I have seen a simple hive about four feet square, with a ceiling overhead, in which the honey could be taken out in the winter. If a description could be given (so that a carpenter could make one,) in your paper, you will oblige a subscriber. H. H.

March, 1859.

POPPIES AND SQUASH BUGS.

G. W. Durant, in a recent number of the "Country Gentleman," recommends as a remedy or preventive of the striped bug, which is such a trouble to squashes, melons and cucumbers, to take a quantity of poppy leaves, stalks, buds, &c., or any part of the poppy, and steep in water, either hot or cold; and if the poppies are not to be had, take a small quantity of opium and dissolve it in water.

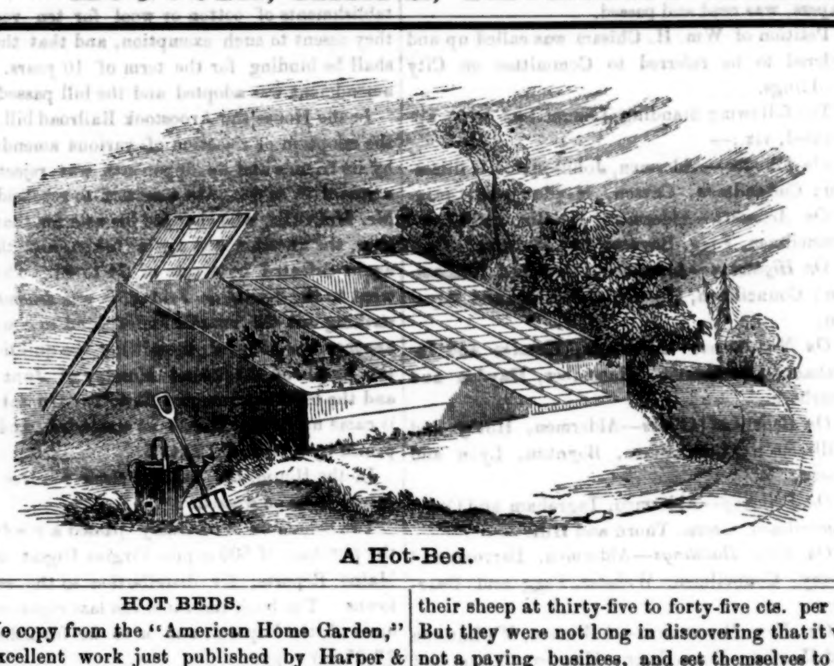
The liquid applied with an exceedingly fine sprinkler to the vines, once, or perhaps twice, will cause the "varmints" to leave the plant, never to return.

POULTRY.

Preparations for Spring. It would be well to make some preparations for the accommodation of poultry. Many kinds will soon begin to lay—early fresh eggs will certainly bring the highest price. A close observer says: "Beginners in keeping poultry are prone to suppose that the nest of a setting hen should be made as hot and dry as possible. This is wrong. A hen, if left to herself, seeks a cool, sheltered place, but on the ground where it is rather damp and moist than dry. But damp in houses where poultry are kept in the house, as at the present season, the floor should be of gravel, or some substitute, such as the rubbish from an old building, broken bricks, and old mortar.

This floor should be spread with fresh straw every morning. That can easily be raked off, and with it all the manure made by the fowls. This tends to keep them healthy by keeping them clean. A flat box that will hold a good quantity of ashes, into which has been thrown a handful of flour of sulphur, should be provided for the fowls whether they are kept in the house or not. This will enable them to keep themselves free from lice. Cleanliness is the great necessity with fowls; they may be fed ever so well, but if not afforded facilities for keeping themselves clean, they will not thrive.

Regular and moderate feeding is considered better than leaving them all the food they can eat, constantly within their reach. "Give them only what they will run after, at regular times," is a maxim of the best poultry breeders, and to this we add: Recollect that six fowls well kept, will afford more satisfaction and better returns, than two dozen shifting for themselves, without room and without care.—*Michigan Farmer*.


A Hot-Bed.

HOT BEDS.

We copy from the "American Home Garden," an excellent work just published by Harper & Brothers, the following method of making a Hot Bed for the starting of garden vegetables in advance of the natural season.

"Take fresh stable manure that is ready to heat or already heating, and spread a thin layer of it upon the ground, of the size and form of the bed you wish to make, calculating this always one foot longer and wider than the frame you intend to set upon it. On this spread other layers, mixing the long and short manure together, and shaking it perfectly out of all large lumps or bunches in the process. Keep it equally packed and level by beating it over regularly, but not heavily, with back of your four-pronged fork at about every third layer, filling up any soft spots or hollows you find.

Keep the edges and the corners firm, and when it attains the desired height, shoal up the loose fine manure around, and spread it evenly over the top. Set on your garden-frame with care, and fill in with rich earth, not throwing it in heavily or in heaps, but spreading it in lightly and evenly to the depth of four or five inches. Rake the surface, sow your seeds in drills about four inches apart, and put on the sashes. Some defer sowing until the bed heats, but it may be safely sown at once; and when the heat rises give plenty of air, not by sliding your sashes down, but by raising them at the back, having a longish triangular block or piece of plank to tilt them upon, so that you can open them with it two inches or five.

In sowing your hot bed, let tomatoes, peppers, and other tender plants be sown together or under the same sashes, and cabbages, lettuces, &c., under others, so that they can receive more or less airing, as they may require; or set a thin board, as a temporary partition between them under the crow-bar of the frame. Shade the bed until the plants are well up, and water regularly, but not heavily, towards evening, with water that has been warmed in the sun or by the fire—say to the temperature of fresh drawn milk—and cover the sashes at night with shutters and straw matting, or other sufficient covering.

Give air abundantly, but never suddenly, throughout the time your plants remain in the bed, uncovering them entirely during the day and in mild nights for a week or ten days before they are set out. If you pot your plants, or transfer them to a second hot bed, the treatment should be the same. The proper time for making hot beds can be calculated any where by making it from six to eight weeks before the plants are needed to set out.

For the Maine Farmer.

COTSWOLD SHEEP FOR MAINE.

Mr. Editor:—Having attended your State Fair last fall with a view of seeing your stock in general, and your sheep in particular, and thereby learning the wants of your farming community, I propose writing you several brief articles upon Cotswold or mutton sheep so that (if you consider them worthy of publication) your readers may come to correct conclusions as to their value for growing wool and mutton, when compared with fine sheep.

I commenced my farming operations in 1835, by purchasing a flock of fine sheep, and therefore know from experience something of the loss, but nothing of the gain of growing fine wool exclusively. At the present prices of land, fine wool cannot be grown here, without actual loss; but in connection with raising market lambs the business of keeping sheep is quite remunerative; especially the coarse or mutton sheep.

The high blood Merino sheep, although hardy and tough, are, from the rank taste of their flesh, rendered in a measure, unfit for food—but when bred to the Cotswold bucks, this rank taste and smell almost entirely disappears in the progeny, and the result of such cross is a thrifty growthy lamb—often exceeding in weight and thrift either of the parents. Now in this way good market lambs may be raised without interfering much with the growing of fine wool. It will however be necessary to reduce somewhat the number of the flock and give the rest better care and feed of the whole flock.

But, say your Maine farmers, the very low price of sheep in Brighton and other markets, deters us from paying the high prices asked for the Cotswolds. So thought I when I sold my fine woolled sheep for seventy-five cents to a dollar each and paid ten dollars per head for Cotswold; but I have so far recovered from that feeling, and Cotswolds have so much advanced in price, that I have since paid fifteen dollars a head for lambs, and twenty-five for full grown sheep, and at these prices I have realized a greater income than on any other kind of stock; my sales and premiums having amounted for some years to more than ten dollars per head on my flock of fifty sheep.

Now it is a fact that beef, in Boston is as high as it is in New York; while the first quality of sheep in lots of sixteen and seventeen were quoted at 12½ and 12 dollars per head last week in New York, and $7 in Cambridge market; and why this discrepancy? Simply because the quantity of mutton sheep sent to New York market is vastly superior to those sent to Cambridge and Boston. It is but a few years since the farmers of this, and of the adjoining county of Dutchess, N. Y., were selling their fine wool lambs for a dollar per head in New York market, and the wool from their sheep at thirty-five to forty-five cts. per lb. But they were not long in discovering that it was not a paying business, and set themselves to the work of improving the quality of their sheep.—Many thousands of fine sheep were sent to market at a price not exceeding the value of their hide and tallow. Many more thousands were slaughtered for their skins and tallow, and the meat, after being tried, fed to the swine.

Farmers have within the last few years, greatly diminished the number of their sheep without diminishing the value of their flocks. This has been done by disposing of one half of the number, and adding one half to the weight of the remaining portion of the flock.

A friend of mine, some five years since, bought ten Cotswold wethers, and paid ten dollars a head for the ten; he kept them until they came to maturity, and then stall-fed them and sold them in Boston market for twenty-five to thirty dollars per head. Within that time Cotswold wethers have repeatedly been sold in New York market for twenty-five, and sometimes even as high as fifty dollars a head. So long as farmers will persist in producing a miserable article of mutton, they must expect to sell it at a low price. Two years since, my fat wethers sold in Hartford market for nine cents a pound live weight, and last Christmas I sold for seven cents a pound.

I know of no better business a farmer can pursue than to stock his farm with mutton sheep.—The fleeces of coarse sheep will bring as much as the fleeces of fine sheep, and the carcase twice as much. The lambs, if they have good care and keeping, may be made to weigh from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five pounds each, and at Christmas, will sell for seven cents a pound live weight, thus making the income from a sheep at least eight dollars; and from that to ten. I have known Cotswold lambs sold at eight cents a pound live weight, and at eight months old weigh a hundred and twenty-five pounds, which would make their market value ten dollars, at least three times as much as the average value of your fine wool sheep, and that too for a lamb eight months old.

Our physicians tell us, (and who does not know it,) that the flesh of the sheep, is lighter food, easier of digestion, less stimulating, and consequently more healthy than that of any of our domestic animals. Could your farmers be induced to diminish the number of their sheep one half, and double the value of the other half, they would soon see their account in it. The average dressed weight of our sheep in this country is but fifty pounds, while that of Great Britain is one hundred pounds. No nation on earth, according to the number of their inhabitants eats as much and as good mutton as England, and few if any nation can boast of more hardy and robust men and women. The quantity of mutton now consumed in New York is more than twice as great as it was ten years ago, and so it would be in Boston, if they could get as good an article as is used in the former place.

But the work of improvement has already begun in your State. Mr. T. H. Greenwood, of Farmington Falls, has embarked in this improvement with a zeal that will, in the end, result in success, and he will reap a rich reward for his outlay in this enterprise.

T. L. Hart.

Cornwall, Ct., March 21st, 1859.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Any time after the middle of April, we may look for gardening weather, and by the last we may safely calculate to be busy. Everything should be in readiness, tools, seeds, &c., to take advantage of the first opportunity.

All ground intended for early crops should be ploughed or dug as soon as possible after the soil gets dry enough, manure incorporated, where required, and the harrow, clod-crusher, rake, or any other instrument that will do the work of pulverizing and loosening and making the soil fine, for the reception of the seeds, should be brought to bear on it. Commence to sow the hardiest kinds first, and sow peas, onions, salsify, parsnip, &c., as early as the ground can possibly be got in workable condition. Then follows the next hardiest, and the next until you finish off, with the tropical Lima bean, and Gumbo. Some of the best varieties of vegetables we have found for early and late, or main crops, are

Beets—Extra Early Red, and Turnip Blooded.

Peas—Landreth's Extra Early, Prince Albert, and Champion of England.

Onions—Yellow Strasburgh, from sets, Red Wethersfield, and Silverskin, from seed.

Parsnips—Hollow Crowned or Sugar.

Carrot—Early Horn. Long Orange.

Cabbage—Early York, French Oxheart, Drumhead, and Bergen.

Lettuce—Curled India or Ice, Silesia, and Imperial Cabbage.

Radish—Long Scarlet, Red and Yellow Turnip.

Snap Beans—Early Yellow 6 weeks, China Dwarf, and Brown Valentine.

Turnips—White and Purple topped Strap-leaved Dutch.

The first named varieties are all intended for an early sowing, and to come into use first. The last named varieties for later, larger, or main crops.

The farmer's garden should contain a select assortment of fruits, of such varieties as flourish best in each region, and in sufficient quantities to supply abundantly the wants of the family, and some to spare, occasionally, for a friend or visitor.

For the Maine Farmer.

LUCK WITH AN ORCHARD.

Mr. Holmes: I notice in the *Farmer* of the 10th inst., a communication headed "Bad luck with an orchard." I presume the trouble with Mr. Coffin's trees, is owing to the effects of winter. His trees are affected in the same way that pear trees often are. This will seem more probable from the fact, that his trees did well the first year he set them, in every instance. I would advise him to set no Baldwins. Let him try some hardier kinds; Red Astracan, Benoni, Gravenstein, Fameuse, Yellow Bellflower, or let him procure some Natives, with good shaped limbs. There he can obtain from almost any nursery trees, in which the buds or scions have failed to take. Set them out and let them grow one year, and then graft them, by cutting off the limbs, near the trunk, and splicing on the scions. There is no more successful way of getting an orchard. The Northern Spy is a very hardy variety, and grows in a very handsome shape to graft in the way I have reccommended.

His trees are probably, only killed at the top. If the bottoms are sound, and the roots strong, cut them off low down, when the wood looks perfectly bright all through, and set in scions of any of the hardy kinds I have mentioned. If the roots of those trees, are sound and healthy, he will get his trees up, in good shape, sooner, than by setting new trees. When they have grown up to be six or eight feet high, he can change them to whatever varieties he wishes, by the method mentioned, of splice-grafting the limbs.

Let me here say a word about splice-grafting. I think there is no other way equal to it. Many persons think the stock and scion should be about of the same size. This is not at all necessary. Stocks half to three-fourths inch in diameter, can be grafted just as well. Shape the scion with a sloping cut, inch or inch and a half long. Cut off the stock, and with a sharp knife, shave off the bark on one side, about the same length as the slope on the scion. In making this spot on the stock, be careful and shave off the bark, so you can just see the wood. If you do not cut quite through the bark, the scions will take perfectly well. Bind the scion on the stock, and cover the end of the stock and the scion, with grafting wax. If the bandages are allowed to remain, they will injure the stock by girdling it. I find the easiest and best way is, after the scions have grown out 3 or 4 inches, to cut through the ligature on the side of the stock, opposite the scion. The adhesion of the wax and bandages will prevent the scion from being blown off by the wind.

I grafted a pear tree, about six feet high in this way, with the Seckel, the spring of 1856; putting in over thirty scions, not one of which failed.—Last year (1858) it bore 150 pears.

To return to the inquiries of Mr. Coffin—I do not deem it advisable to put manure under or among the roots of trees. Have the soil well prepared beforehand, and set out the trees. He can place manure around the tree after it is set.—Well rotted manure, in which muck is a large ingredient, is the best I have ever found. When the soil is moist, he should be careful and not set the trees too deep. When the soil is "quite wet," let him obtain good soil, from the road side, in hollows where they have received the wash of the road, or from any other source, and dump a good horse load where he wishes to set his trees, without making much of any hole, and set his trees in the loam. Keep the ground well cultivated, if it can be done. If it is not capable of cultivation, make a pile of materials, such as turf, leaves, litter, muck, in which mix a little manure, or wash from the house. Late in the fall, every few years, let his trees have a top dressing from this pile, as far as the limbs extend, of a wheel barrow to a horse load. If Mr. Coffin will pursue this course, I am confident you will seldom hear of "Bad luck with an orchard."

John Copp.

Wakefield, N. H. March, 24. 1859.

COWS AND CALVES.

More calves come in March and April than at any other season, whether they are intended for the butcher or the grower of stock; and now is the important time to look well to the cows and give them all proper attention.

It is truly a barbarous want of care and kindness to permit a cow to bring a calf while she is fastened by the head to a stanchion; yet this often happens through sheer forgetfulness, for we can scarcely imagine that a keeper of stock would designedly leave a cow so tied up at a most critical time in her yeaning, yet cases of neglect are too numerous to be named; and the only answer for the same on the part of the keeper is an expression of sorrow, and a promise to learn better.

The cow should be milked as clean as possible soon after she has dropped her calf—for then there will remain milk enough for him since she will be more ready to serve him than she will the milker with a pail. The object of drawing out all the milk is to prevent any swelling of the udder. The milk which is first drawn is thick and unfit for common use, yet it is the very article which the youngling requires, since it is now necessary that his food should pass through him, and nothing short of proper physic will find its way.

Now it is found that this milk given to other calves, one week old, makes them sick at once, and causes a relax that must be cured by some antidote. Thus the milk which nature provides for the first meal of the calf is wholly unfit for food in any other case and must not be given to any but the very "heir apparent." To him it is food and physic—the physic which he must have to work its way through him. Such is the wonderful provision of nature for her children.

Probably it would puzzle any chemist to contrive a mixture for this purpose equal to the first drawn milk after parturition.

When cows are kept on poor feed and lose their flesh in March, they need much attention at the time of calving, and if they have been shut up without water they should have a *warm* pailful of water given at first, and one pint of ashes should be dropped into it and well stirred.

When cows are in good condition there is seldom any trouble in regard to their cleaning—for in a few hours all the fleshy matter which is to come away will leave the cow and enable her to recover her usual strength. But many cows in the spring are not in good condition; and their efforts to be delivered of their young reduce them so much that we see the effects of a want of cleaning for many days after parturition.

Within a few days a friend has assured us that fine salt placed around the kidneys, and in contact with the remains of the cleaning, will very soon give complete relief. He winds up a little in a cloth and contrives to make the cloth so salt as to be sure to reach the kidneys.

He tells us of numerous cases within his own knowledge where cows have been relieved in a very short time. This simple remedy is worth particular attention, since any man of ingenuity may apply it without sending to a distance for a farrier.

Farmers are now paying a little more attention to their neat stock since beef and other meats rule so high in the markets—and more cattle will be raised while veal is not the all important article on a table of fresh meats. The killing of nine-tenths of our calves at the age of six weeks is not the shortest cut to obtain good farm stock, and while farmers in Massachusetts continue this practice they are obliged to look to a distance to replenish their herds.

They go to Brighton—that is, to Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine; and buy half bloods and quarter bloods for full bloods; and after having run down all *blood stock* to the lowest ebb—after saying "it is naught, it is naught," "the purchaser goeth his way and boasteth." Did not Solomon know what he was saying?

But admitting that it may not be so profitable here as where lands are cheap to rear our own cattle, still we contend that when farmers deviate a little and conclude to rear their own, they ought at least to select males of a little better grade than those which are found running at large. But no; "let them take their chance." We guess that our old stock is about as good as any."

Thus it takes a long while to introduce even the half bloods in a farming district. Some of the wise ones will guess others out of their wits, and affect to disbelieve all the accounts which they have had of the superiority of others to their native scrubs. It may prove as difficult to root out our mean cattle which never pay for keeping, as to clear the Southern States of laborers which cannot earn their keeping.—*Ploughman*.

SPRING IS COME.

Ye coax the timid verdure
Along the hills of Spring,
Blue skies and gentle breezes,
And soft clouds wandering!
The choir of birds on budding spray,
Loud larks in ether sing;
A fresher pulse, a wider day,
Give joy to every thing.

The gay translucent morning
Lies glittering on the sea,
The noonday sprinkles shadows
Athwart the daisied lea;
The round sun's sinking scarlet rim
In vapor hideth he;
The darkling hours are cool and dim,
As vernal night should be.

Our earth has not grown aged,
With all her countless years;
She works, and never wearies,
Is glad, and nothing fears:
The glow of air, broad land and wave,
In season re-appears;
And shall, when slumber in the grave
These human smiles and tears.

O, rich in song and colors,
Thou joy-reviving Spring!
Some hopes are chill'd with winter
Whose term thou canst not bring.
Some voices answer not thy call
When sky and woodland ring,
Some faces come not back at all
With primrose-blossoming.

The distant flying swallow,
The upward yearning seed,
Find nature's promise faithful,
Attain their humble meed.
Great Parent! thou hast also formed
These hearts which throb and bleed!
With love, truth, hope, their life hast warm'd,
And what is best, decreed.

—*Day and Night Songs.*

BUTTER AGAINST MILK.

Since a large portion of our farmers within fifty miles of the capital are selling milk instead of making butter, through the season, it may be worth the while of some to measure and weigh quite accurately, to determine which yields them the most profit, and of course whether they can afford to sell milk as they have done.

Good butter is now bringing high prices in Boston market. A farmer who is known to make good butter can have no difficulty in regard to sales—as farmers would not be suspected of watering their milk, they can convert it into a solid where not much water can find place.

How many of our farmers are there who know accurately how much butter half a dozen cans of milk would make? And how many have tried their cows separately to determine which one gives the richest milk? Cows which give very poor milk should not be kept for the dairy.—We have seen some cows in the same yard that would give milk more than twice as rich as others in the same herd.

It is important, surely, to select and keep no *very poor cows* on the farm. Yet multitudes prefer to guess at the qualities of their own cattle—and then *guess* again that the most accurate trials which have been made by others, were made to affect the sales of the stock, or for some such worthy purpose.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

For the Maine Farmer.

RE-SETTING GLASS.

Mr. Editor: Perhaps some of your numerous readers who may be unfortunate enough to get their glass broken out, by accident or otherwise, would be glad to get any information which will facilitate the tedious operation of digging out the old glass and putty which in most cases has become hard and firmly attached to the wood and often times causing injury to the sash, in removing.

Get an iron made, one inch wide and one half inch thick and as long as the glass in the window is wide, with a hole punched in the middle for an iron handle, long enough to handle it by (or any other device which will answer the same purpose) then heat the iron and lay the edge on the old putty long enough to soften it, when it can be removed with a chissel or knife without injury to the sash, and in much less time than any other way which I know of. Any one can try the experiment with any piece of heated iron, which can be brought to bear upon the putty, as it is the heat upon the iron which softens it, and causes it to cleave from the wood. An iron of the above description can be had from the "smith" for a trifle and will save time and much perplexity, as a subscriber knows.

Experiment.

HANCOCK AG. SOCIETY.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The next Annual Exhibition of the Hancock Agricultural Society, will be held in Ellsworth, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 11, 12, and 13. Their annual exhibition of Field Crops will be holden at the Society's Hall in Ellsworth on the second Saturday in November, 1859. The following list of Premiums are offered by the Trustees.

Stock.

Best span of team horses, $2; 2d do. Goodale's bound Report. Best road horse, $1,50, 2d do. Goodale's Report. Best breeding mare, and colt, $175; 2d do. Maine Farmer 1 year. Best 3 yrs. old colt, $1,50; 2d do. Goodale's Report. Best 2 yrs. old, $2; 2d do. Maine Farmer.—Best 1 yr. old, $1,25.

Best bull improved breed, $4; 2d do. Stockhardt's Field Lectures, and $1. Best bull-calf imp. breed, $3; 2d do. Maine Farmer. Best yoke working oxen over 4 yrs. $4; 2d do. $1; 3d do. Goodale's Report. Best yoke 3 yr. old steers, Maine Farmer and $1; 2d do. Stockhart's Lectures. Best yoke 2 yr. old steers, Maine Farmer and $1; 2d do. Goodale's Report. Best yoke 1 yr. old steers, $3; 2d do. $1. Best pair steer calves, $2; 2d do. $1. Best cow from 4 to 2, imp. breed, $4; 2d do. $1,50.—Best 3 yr. old heifer, $1,75; 2d do. $1. Best 2 yr. old heifer that gives milk, Am. Stock Journal, and $1; 2d do. $1,50. Best 2 yr. heifer that does not give milk, $1,50; 2d do. $1,25. Best 1 yr. old heifer, $1,25. Best yoke 4 yr. old oxen, Am. Stock Journal; 2d do. $1.—Best heifer calf, $2; 2d do. $1,75.

Best buck, imp. breed, $5; 2d do. Rural Hand Book. Best flock imp. ewe sheep not less than 4, $5; greatest number lbs. wool per head from sheep not less than 5, Am. Stock Journal and $2.

Best boar, imp. breed not less than 3 mos. old, $4; 2d do. Stockhart's Lectures. Best sow and pigs, $5, 2d do. $2.

Crops.

Largest specimen of any crop grown in the garden, Garden Hoe; 2d do. in the field, Rural Hand Book, No. 2. Best crop spring wheat, ½ acre $1,75; 2d do. $1,50; 3d do. $1,25. corn ½ acre, Maine Farmer and $2; 2d do. Stockhart's Lectures and $1,75. Barley ½ acre, $1; 2d do. 75c. Rye ½ acre, $1,50; 2d do. $1,25. Oats 1 acre, $1,25; 2d do. Stockhart's Lectures; beans, ¼ acre, Me. Farmer; 2d do. Stockhart's Lectures; peas, ¼ acre, Me. Farmer; apples, 1 bush. $2; 2d do 75c.; onions 1 sq. rod, $1,25; potatoes, ½ acre, Me. Farmer and $1,75; 2d do. Bound Report; Carrots, ¼ acre, $3; 2d do. $1; turnips, ¼ acre, $1,50; 2d do. $1; beets, 1 acre, $2; 2d do. $1; flat turnips, 1-6 acre, 50cts; cultivated cranberries, 1 sq. rod, Genesee Farmer and $3; 2d do. Stockhart's Lectures and $1.

Poultry.

Best ½ doz. live hens, $2; 2d do. Book on Domestic and Ornamental Poultry; best ½ doz. live turkeys, $2,50; 2d do. Poultry Book; ½ doz. live geese, $1,50; 2d do. Poultry Book.

Manufactures.

Best wagon or sleigh, dip; ½ doz. narrow axes, dip; 2d do 75c.; ½ doz calf skins, dip; 2d do. 75c.; sole leather 3 sides, dip.; 2d do. 75c.; upper leather, 6 sides., dip.; 2d do. 75c; thick boots ½ doz. prs. dip.; 2d do. 75c.; best harness, dip.; 2d do. 75c.; morocco kid shoes, ½ doz. prs. dip.; hearth rug, 50c. fulled cloth, 5 yds. $1,75; 2d do. 50c.; flannel, 5 yds, $2,75; 2d do. 50c.; pressed cloth, 6 yds. 75c; piece carpeting 20 yds., china tea set. All articles of manufacture will be noticed, though not included in the List.

Dairy Products.

Best June butter, 20 lbs. $2,50; 2d do. $1,25; best fall butter, 20 lbs. $3; 2d do. $1,25; cheese, $2; 2d do. 75c.

Experiments.

Most satisfactory experiment in growing largest crop of any kind at least cost Maine Farmer and $2; best experiment in growing crops on compost manure, Stockhart's Lectures and $2; best conducted experiment with the salt and lime manure, Genesee Farmer; most satisfactory experiment with night soil and hen manure, Me. Farmer; with bone or wood ashes, Am. Stock Journal and Gen. Farmer.

Plowing and Teaming.

Best plowing ox team, Am. Stock Jour. and $3; do. horse team, same premium; best drawing, Ellsworth American and $5; best teamster, Am. Stock Jour. and $1; best plow, diploma; 2d do. Me. Farmer; best farming tool, not to exceed $3 on any one tool, diploma; best essay on manures to be read at the annual meeting of the Society and to be written by one of its members, $10.

Premiums on ladies, riding and horse-racing will be announced hereafter.

THE INDIAN CORN CROP.

So much has been published in the agricultural papers in past years, in respect to the history, culture and value of the Indian corn, that it would almost seem that nothing new could be written, or that any thing farther need be said upon the subject. It is now nearly two hundred and forty years since the white man commenced the culture of this inestimable cereal in New England, and notwithstanding the greatly increased culture of other cereals, roots, fruits, &c., Indian corn has lost none of its importance as an agricultural product, but seems from statistical returns, to be annually increasing in quantity, and in public estimation and value, as one of our important national or staple crops. This is due to its intrinsic worth as a meat producing cereal, in connection with the facility and certainty of its producing fair returns under proper culture, and the wide range of latitude in which its different varieties can be successfully grown.

In looking over a large number of published statements by different farmers, in reference to the cost and culture of an acre of land in corn, or the cost per bushel, we find a wide difference in their estimates. In these statements we do not refer to the easily tilled and fertile soils of the West, where in favorable seasons corn can be grown at a cost that seems almost incredible to the farmers of the New England States. But even there the estimated cost by different farmers, ranges all the way from thirteen cents to that of one dollar per bushel. Corn raised at thirteen cents, and sold at one dollar per bushel, if the crop amounts to sixy or more bushels per acre, pays a large profit for the use of the land, labor, &c., while in the other case the corn just balances the expenses of the crop. But the above contrast, perhaps, seldom in reality occurs. In one case the farmer will charge the highest rate of rent for the use of the land, and for labor and manure, while the other will put the charges at the lowest point, charging a portion of the manure to the succeeding crops, and crediting the fodder, pumpkins, beans, &c., for all they are worth—and this deducted, serves to lessen the charges very much.

There is a great difference in the quality of soils for growing corn. Some soils are so constituted that they will yield heavy crops for a succession of years, without the use of manures. Other soils are known as naturally good corn land, but require liberal manuring to insure heavy crops; while other apparently good soils, contain so much acid or irony matter, that with good culture and manure, they usually fail to make in the crops profitable returns for the expenses of culture.—Such soils had better be devoted to some other purpose than that of attempting to grow corn upon them. It makes a material difference in the farmer's profits, whether he grows, at about the same expense, sixty bushels of corn per acre, or only twenty.

In good seasons, with good and careful culture, corn is one of the most profitable farm crops grown in New England. Of nearly forty crops of Indian corn offered for premium in Massachusetts, the average profit over all expenses exceeded $51 per acre.

In order to insure a heavy crop of corn, in ad-

dition to a favorable season the soil should be adapted to its growth, and it should be rich, either naturally, or made so by manure; it should also be well and evenly plowed—the depth of the plowing should be graduated somewhat by the depth of the surface soil, and the quality of the subsoil. After plowing, it is important to have the soil thoroughly pulverized and brought to a fine tilth by the use of the roller, harrow and cultivator. This greatly facilitates the extension of the roots of the plants in every direction through the soil, and saves much time in planting and after culture. It makes a material difference in the cost of growing an acre of corn, whether it takes one or four to hoe it each time. We have more than once seen a greater difference in hoeing an acre of corn, than above named.

The varieties of corn are very great; some producing good sized ears and small forage, and others a much larger growth of "stalks and butts," without anything like corresponding sized ears. Most farmers plant corn for its grain, not for its fodder; the larger the growth of the stalks, &c., the greater the exhaustion of the soil. Therefore in selecting a variety of corn for farm culture, it would seem to be an object to grow that variety that would give the greatest amount of forage.—As a general rule, those varieties mature earliest that yield the least amount of fodder. Some seasons it is a matter of much consequence that the farmer plant an early variety of corn; therefore we think it is the safest way to plant those varieties (having reference as far as practicable, to productiveness,) which soonest come to maturity.—*Country Gentleman.*

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1859.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.—NO. 9.

It would take the whole of a busy month to explore and fully examine all the interesting localities of Philadelphia, and we had but a part of a day to spare.

Perhaps no city in the Union has so many places that have become associated with our history and, by the reminiscences of the past which they awaken, render it one which every American should visit. We had time, however, to see but very little of it, and were therefore reluctantly compelled to postpone to some other time the pleasure which a more leisurely examination of its gardens, its water-works, its public Institutions and its manufactories would give.

In company with the Hon. B. V. French, whom we met at the Girard House, and whose kind and social attentions were exceedingly pleasant, as well as serviceable to us, we sallied forth to take a peep at its markets and the Agricultural warehouses and seed-stores, these being indicative of the productive power of the adjoining country, and an exponent of the wants of the people, and how those wants were supplied.

First and foremost however, we visited Independence Hall—hallowed by the deliberations of the Continental Congress in the dark days of '76, and celebrated as the birth-place, if we may so speak, of the declaration of Independence which has become a household word throughout the Union.—Indeed, the old hall is a sort of Mecca, where thousands and thousands of Americans go with filial respect, and grateful hearts to do homage to the memory of the good old martyrs of the Revolution.

They have all been called to the "spirit land," but their portraits adorn the room on every side, and, though silent, they speak to the mind's eye and the mind's ear a language, to which the heart of every patriot in the land responds by its emotions of love and gratitute for the labors and sacrifices which they performed, the fruits of which we are the favored recipients.

The markets in this city, and of those in other cities south of this, are very different either as to fixtures or mode of arrangements and methods of doing business, from those in Boston and other New England cities. The buildings themselves, are mere sheds or continuous booths, and there are almost as many women venders as there are of men.

The markets here excel in vegetables and poultry. The variety and excellence of these two commodities were very striking. They show some very good beef, but in butter, cheese, pork, mutton, and the like, they were inferior to any in New England. Perhaps we ought to except the butter in the Philadelphia market, for we saw much that was very excellent; but in some of the other markets which we visited further south, this article, both as to its appearance, and the form in which it was exhibited for sale was ridiculous.

The Agricultural ware-houses and the seed stores, which we visited, were well filled and apparently were doing a good business. Some of the most extensive and reliable seed establishments in America, may be found in Philadelphia. Some of them either grow the great bulk of the seeds, which they offer for sale, or have them grown for them, by men, in whom they have the greatest confidence. Hence the seeds which they send out, generally give great satisfaction to the purchaser. We say this, in justice to those, who have thus made it a business to supply the market with reliable seeds in this section, and not by way of disparagement to others, who, we doubt not, are equally anxious and careful to prevent disappointment to the cultivator, in the truth and vigor of the seed, they furnish him to plant.

There is one thing about Philadelphia and the State, of which it is the commercial emporium, that is a little surprising to us. Although it has long been one of the oldest seats of science and of arts,—was, in days of old, the homes of the Bartrams, and of Franklin, and Rittenhouse, and Rush, and Barton, and a host of other great and eminent men, and can boast of having one of the oldest (if not *the* oldest) State Agricultural Societies, and can point to the labors and writings of Peters and Lorain, and many others who did much for Agriculture, and was also the home of John Hare Powel, who expended so liberally and wrote so zealously to introduce to public notice and favor, the Improved Durham Cattle, they have never yet sustained, for any great length of time, an agricultural paper.

The "Farmer's Cabinet" it is true, commenced here and flourished well for some years, and did yeoman's service in the cause, but as other periodicals of the kind multiplied in the adjoining States, it languished and expired. More recently the Pennsylvania Farm Journal, which for a time bid fair to flourish and be a strong and useful colaborer in the good cause has ceased action; and still more recently, the Horticulturist, which under the care of the Messrs. Smiths, continued its valuable aid to Horticultural Science, has returned again to York State, the place of its nativity, to receive the fostering care and vigorous attention of the enterprising and well known friend of the Farmer and Gardener, Wm. Saxton. It is a mystery to us why an agricultural paper in Pennsylvania, cannot be supported by an unlimited patronage. Stubborn facts show the contrary.

Pleasant hours pass the swiftest, and so did ours in Philadelphia. That inexorable old fellow "yclep'd" Time, who was never known to stop but once, and that was to see a fight in the valley of Gibeon, bid us "be off," and taking a reluctant and hasty farewell of our friends, we stepped on board the evening train for Gotham, where we spent the night at the Astor, and before sunrise were *locomoting* again in double quick time for Boston, that staid and, notwithstanding its manifold fertility of "notions," stable and substantial capital of all Yankeedom. Here we were bound to stop a day or two, time or no time.

We had been desirous of making a visit to the homestead of Wm. Brewer, Esq., Publisher and one of the Editors of the Boston Cultivator, who, though not an old man, nevertheless, has long been enrolled in that ancient and honorable band of Agricultural veterans, who, for the last quarter of a century, have fought, and *bled* some too, in the warfare, waged in behalf of home industry in particular, and *geoponics* in general.

Although his time is necessarily taken up principally with the business details of his publishing office, he has also devoted himself to the practical demonstration, in visible and tangible form, of many of the theories and abstract ideas disseminated by the types of his press. The better to carry this out, he sometime since sold his house in the city, and, as a Hoosier would say, "took to the high timber," or, more poetically speaking, made him a "sylvan retreat" in the suburbs.—Here he has collected around him a little "zoological garden," where you will find a great variety of animals and birds, kept in prime order, and manifesting by the sleekness of their coat, and brilliancy of feather, that they have fallen into the hands of one, who, while he appreciates their beauty, is well aware that abundance of feed and security of shelter are prime requisites for developing that beauty, and perfecting their natural capacities for usefulness.

Here we found excellent specimens of the different breeds of poultry—pheasants, California quails—wild and other varieties of geese—ducks of different kinds, and among them a splendid flock of the beautiful Summer duck, sometimes called wood duck, which were obtained in the waters of Maine.

In his stable we found some excellent horses, and a Jersey cow or two of excellent points. A few deer were quietly sunning themselves in the lea of the stable, and near by were what we had long been anxious to examine,—a flock of genuine Angora or Cashmere goats which Mr. Brewer had not long since imported.

This species of goat is very large, and covered with a long and exceedingly fine soft, silky wool, or hair, rivalling the snow itself in whiteness.—This fleece is used for the manufacture of shawls and other fabrics of the kind which are imported at such high cost from the east. The question which had arisen in the minds of those interested in such things, is, Can these animals be successfully and profitably reared among us? The experiment of Mr. B. will test that question; and, from what we could discover, by an examination of the veritable animal itself, and from what we can learn from books, and by what we have been told by travellers, we can see no reason in the world why they cannot be raised all over the United States as easily, and as successfully as sheep. Thousands and thousands of acres on the rough hill sides of Maine, and other New England States would furnish the very pastures that they like, and in winter they would remain at the barn as quietly and prosperously as any of our other domestic animals. We hope to see the experiment fully and successfully carried out. Their flesh is valuable for food, and their fleece very valuable to the manufacturer, and we give Mr. Brewer praise and credit for his enterprise in thus becoming the pioneer in this endeavor to introduce another source of comfort and profit to the New England farmer.

If the examination of the stock which we here found delighted us, we were no less pleased with the location and arrangement of the buildings and fixtures of the place. Leaving the "noise and confusion" of Washington and Tremont street, by a few moments ride in the cars, you find yourself at the Forest Hill station in West Roxbury, where you alight, and by a short walk, enter a grove, or you may call it a complete forest of pines. Here, on a gentle eminence, thickly embowered on every side, you come to a well proportioned and admirably constructed and arranged house; a little further south, adown the slope, are the stables and sheds, and comfortable quarters for the stock, also thickly sheltered by the trees, which screen off the north winds, while, on the opposite sides are the fields and grassy slopes open to the bright sun and cheering breezes of the south. On the right is a pretty little never failing lakelet, where the ducks and geese can swim and luxuriate alternately in the water, or in the adjoining shades.

We like this; for, although at the very threshhold of the city, the door is shut, and its bustle and stir, its crowd and its jostle, its business and its fooleries are completely kept out, and you are left quietly to your own reflections and peaceful communings with nature. Of all the trees of the forest, we love the pine. Unlike those of a deciduous character, its shade is the same, in summer and winter, and, like a true friend, will shelter you equally as faithful during the frowns of winter as in smiles of summer. Its fragrance is healthy, its habits cleanly, and the dense foliage of its branches by its "gentle whisperings," will alike soften and attune to the best feelings of the heart, the rude gust of the whirlwind or the gentle breezes of spring. Long may friend Brewer with his intelligent and amiable lady, and his interesting children, occupy the lovely spot that he has chosen, and built up by his energy and good taste, enjoying the pets that surround them, until called to a still happier abode above.

Our jottings are ended.

RAILROADS IN MAINE. From the returns of the Railroad corporations of this State, made to the office of Secretary of State, we make up the following statistics:

The number of Railroads is 11, as follows: Atlantic & St. Lawrence, 149 miles in length; Kennebec & Portland, 72¼ miles; Androscoggin & Kennebec, 55 miles; Androscoggin, 32 miles; Penobscot & Kennebec 55 miles; Somerset & Kennebec, 37 miles; Portland & Portsmouth, 51 miles; Bangor & Oldtown, 12 miles; Machiasport, 7½ miles; Calais & Baring, 6 miles; Lewey's Island, 16½ miles.

The Penobscot & Kennebec road is leased by the Androscoggin & Kennebec road, and the number of through passengers on the two roads was 22,-380; way passengers, 74,931; revenue from all sources, $152,805, 67. The Portland & Kennebec, and Somerset & Kennebec are also run in connection; through passengers, 18,796; way passengers, 86,426, revenue from all sources, $176,-339 37.

The Atlantic & St. Lawrence being leased to the Grand Trunk Co., pays a dividend of $70,-476; the Portland & Portsmouth, $90,000; and the Machiasport road, used exclusively for the transportation of lumber, a dividend of 3 per cent. No other road in the State pays any dividend.

MR. PETER SINCLAIR. The friends of temperance will be glad to learn that Mr. Peter Sinclair, the distinguished Scottish lecturer, has been engaged by the State Temperance Committee to visit the State the ensuing summer, and lecture in behalf of the cause.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. Under the franking privilege to which members of Congress are entitled, the grossest abuses are practised, saddling upon the Post office department expenses which its revenues are totally inadequate to meet. This is an evil which can only be cured by the voluntary relinquishment on the part of Congress of this expensive privilege. Past efforts for reform in this direction have not met with the favor which leads us to hope much from the future. The patriotism and virtue of most of our public men, we are sorry to say, seems to be of that cheap kind which is gratified at the least possible sacrifice of their own interests and convenience, and hence, unless the people take the matter in hand themselves, and in a way to show that they are in earnest, nothing will be done.

It has been ascertained that during the first session of the last Congress three million and eighty thousand printed speeches and political pamphlets, in addition to the written correspondence, were mailed and franked by members of the Senate, besides bound volumes and bulky documents which are only estimated by the ton or the cord. In 1857, 86,000 large quarto and 250,000 octavo volumes were sent off in the mails to all portions of the country—many of them to California, at a cost, as has been recently stated of $65 per ounce. In the House the abuse has been of more than corresponding magnitude. In 1857, there were conveyed from the House folding-room to the post-office, 2582 cart-loads of documents, at an expense for cartage alone of $1287. The expense of the folding-room for clerk-hire, $40,000, and for wrapping-paper, envelopes and twine, &c., as much more. The cost of envelopes was $20,000; and besides this, the members furnished themselves with $60,000 worth of books and $40,000 worth of newspapers. Is not this a shameful tax upon the people, and does it not call, trumpet-tongued, for reform.

THE USE OF BURNING FLUID. The Brunswick *Telegraph*, in allusion to the recent dreadful death of Isaac Center, Esq., of that town, caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp, uses the following strong language—who shall say too strong?—in condemnation of the continued use of the article in the face of the terrible experiences which are daily chronicled in the newspapers. For ourself, when we use the article, it is always under protest, and with a fearful looking for of "judgment to come." The *Telegraph* says:

"We have had a terrible warning, in the death of one so well known as Mr. Center, and he who now uses fluid, uses it against the light of experience, and *wilfully* exposes himself or herself to dangers which might be avoided, and causes every acquaintance that visits a dwelling where fluid is used, to expose himself all unwillingly to sufferings almost inconceivable, and to death itself.—We unhesitatingly pronounce the burning of fluid an act of wilful insanity, if there can be such a thing, which ought to subject the party retaining fluid lamps to the tender mercies of the straight jacket or the solitary lock-up. Blow yourselves up, ladies and gentlemen, if you will, but pray regard, in some slight degree, the repugnance of your friends to be blown up with you. For ourselves we are inclined to grant the largest liberty to individual propensities to suicide, but we protest against being *drawn* into so foolish an act."

FARMERS' CLUB IN STANDISH. A correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser*, states that a Farmer's Club was organized in Standish on the first day of January, 1859, and its weekly meetings have been attended with much success. The following is a list of officers:

Ebenezer Moulton, President; Josiah Moulton, Samuel O. Paine, John Yates, Peter Paine, Granville Baker, Vice Presidents; William Paine, Recording Secretary and Librarian; Theodore M. Bradbury, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph S. Thompson, Treasurer.

The questions which have been discussed, he says, have excited an unusual degree of interest, and have brought out an amount of agricultural talent, before unknown. We hope to live to see these clubs organized in every farming town in the State, and become as indispensable for the inculcation and dissemination of correct practical knowledge in agriculture, as our common schools are for the instruction of our children.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SUSPECTED. We are surprised and grieved to learn by the following, that the honesty of members of Congress has been suspected. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"The fact is notorious in Washington, that various members of both Houses who came here a few years ago in needy circumstances have suddenly acquired large fortunes, just as it is the subject of remark that not a few maintain extravagant establishments during the sessions, which cannot be supported by any visible means of those owning them. It is constantly asked, 'Where does the money come from!'"

COUNTERFEITING. We published last week an item stating that "a clergyman had been arrested for counterfeiting while preaching a funeral sermon." An exchange thinks that the clergyman must have been very smart and sly to be able to carry on the business of preaching and counterfeiting at one and the same time. It is a sad thing to believe, but the frequently recurring instances of pulpit immorality and hypocrisy, would seem to suggest the idea that with two many clergymen at the present day, preaching and counterfeiting was one and the same thing.

INTEGRITY INSURANCE. There is a bill before the New York Legislature, the object of which is to establish insurance companies to insure the integrity of persons holding places of trust.

Judging from the developments of the past few years, among those holding places of trust, we should think the premium rates in such a company would be inconveniently large.

BOSTON POST OFFICE. Before the Post office can be removed back from Summer to State street, in accordance with the law passed at the close of the last session of Congress, according to the decision of the Postmaster General, the amount of the rent of the Summer street building, ($12,000) increased rent in State street, if any, and other expenses, must be deposited in gold in the Sub-Treasury. This decision will probably trig the wheels of the State street party.

THE REIGN OF TERROR. The N. Y. *Express* thinks that since the beginning of the year, at least three dozen murders have been committed in that city. Within one week—from Wednesday to Wednesday—the papers recorded *fifteen murders*, or murderous assaults, without taking into the account the bodies of unknown men found in the river.

FIRST FLOWER OF THE SEASON. Mr. E. P. Tobie of Lewiston, on Thursday last, showed me a crocus blossom, which grew in the open air and was in full bloom March 28. It grew on the sunny side of his house, where the ground had not been frozen for the winter. The same plant blossomed last year, April 10th. S.

☞ Col. Seaton, of the firm of Gales & Seaton, for the last half century editors and publishers of the *National Intelligencer* at Washington, celebrated on the 28th inst., his golden wedding—having been married fifty years.

☞ Dr. Wm. A. Alcott the well-known author and lecturer on diet and physiology, died at his residence in Newton, Mass., on Wednesday last, aged sixty-one years. He was a strict vegetarian in diet, faithfully illustrating his system by his life. A rare virtue that.

☞ J. T. Whitehead of South Paris has taken out a patent for improvement in stoves.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

MARCH 26, 1859.

Qualifying oath of office was administered to F. W. Dearborn, Councilman from Ward 3.

Bond of H. T. Morse, Constable, was read and referred.

Orders relative to adopting rules and orders of last City Council, were read and passed.

Petition of John A. Pettingill and others for union of School Districts Nos. 1, 26 & 20, was read and referred to Committee on Schools and School Districts.

Petition of Thomas Fuller and others to be set off from Districts Nos. 22, 10 & 8, and formed into a District by themselves, was read and referred to Committee on Schools and School Districts.

Petition of John Scoles and others to remove Deluge Engine to Sand Hill, was read and referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Order requesting City Clerk to cause doings of City Council to be printed in one or more City papers, was read and passed.

Petition of Wm. H. Chisam was called up and ordered to be referred to Committee on City Buildings.

The following Standing Committees were appointed, viz.:—

On Finance—Aldermen, Johnson and Williamson; Councilmen, Carson, Hayden and Craig.

On Accounts—Aldermen, Hamlin and Cony; Councilmen, Fogg, Boynton and Webster.

On Highways—Aldermen, Cony and Williamson; Councilmen, Hussey, Cummings and Boynton.

On New Streets—Aldermen, Hamlin and Ingraham; Councilmen, Macomber, Hayden and Dearborn.

On Bells and Clocks—Aldermen, Hovey and Williamson; Councilmen, Boynton, Lyon and Thorn.

On Printing—Aldermen, Ingraham and Cony; Councilmen, Green, Thorn and Hill.

On City Buildings—Aldermen, Barrows and Hovey; Councilmen, Webster, Fogg and Dearborn.

On Fire Department—Aldermen, Williamson and Hamlin; Councilmen, Hayden, Chisam and Savage.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen, Ingraham and Hovey; Councilmen, Ward, Hussey and Wood.

On Schools—Aldermen, Johnson and Barrows; Councilmen, Percival, Foster and Craig.

On Enrolled Ordinances—Aldermen Williamson and Johnson; Councilmen, Macomber, Webster and Carson.

Reuel Townsend was elected Street Commissioner for the Western District.

Charles E. Hayward was chosen a member of the Superintending School Committee.

Jeremiah Fisk was elected Superintendent of Burying Grounds.

The following persons were proposed as Police, by the City Marshal, and approved by the Board of Selectmen, viz: E. Getchell, J. H. Fletcher, C. E. Hayward, Gilman Turner, Thomas Wadsworth, B. F. Gaslin, H. T. Morse, H. Norcross, Charles Gowen, E. G. Caswell.

Petition of Asaph R. Nichols and G. W. Jones to be appointed Auctioneers was read and granted.

Petition of Isaac Gage for repair of Capitol Street was referred to Committee on highways.

ACCIDENT UPON THE SOMERSET AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. On Tuesday as the afternoon passenger train, from Boston, which left this city for Skowhegan at 4 o'clock, was passing the portion of the road near J. D. Lang's in Vassalboro, the road bed gave way beneath the sleepers, and precipitated the engine, tender and baggage car over the embankment, almost completely burying the engine and tender in the earth, making a wreck of the baggage-car, and seriously injuring the Conductor, Mr. Wm. L. Mitchell. Providentially the passenger car remained upon the track, and no one was injured, save the Conductor. The engineer and firemen saved themselves by jumping from the engine. The heavy rains of the previous week, together with the melting of the snow had filled the ground upon which the rails were laid with water, and the weight of the train pressing upon the embankment, in this condition, it gave way. A gap was thus made in the road of some thirty or forty feet, which it will require several days yet to repair. The engine and tender have been raised, and brought back to the city, considerably battered by the accident, but requires very little repair to put them in good working condition again.

Mr. Mitchell, one of the bones of whose arm was broken, besides being bruised in other respects, was conveyed to his home in Skowhegan. We are glad to learn that his injuries were not so severe as at first apprehended, and that he will soon be able to resume his duties upon the road.

A PAPER FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS. The *Maine Spectator*, a new dollar weekly paper for the young, recently commenced at Rockland, offers an attractive prize of two splendid oil paintings to the largest club of subscribers formed at the regular subscription price, and also a series of prizes to its young readers, for the best compositions, largest clubs, &c. The *Spectator* is published by Mr. Zr Pope Vose, who is endeavoring to make a paper which shall meet the wants and promote the education and culture of our youth. The paper looks and reads well, and the enterprise has a just and reasonable claim upon the parents, teachers and youth of our State. The 'Stairway,' the department of the paper designed to receive communications from its young readers, is meeting with much favor among the boys and girls. Such a paper has certainly better claims upon the people of Maine than the flash literature which floods us from abroad. Send for a copy and judge or yourself.

☞ We learn that Mr. Geo. Dix, for many years connected with the publishing house of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., and who has a reputation as an excellent business manager and for an acquaintance with books, has become a member of the extensive publishing firm of Brown, Taggard, Brown & Chase, of Boston. This firm is largely employed in the publication of school-books, among which is Eaton's Arithmetic, now being widely and satisfactorily introduced into our schools, medical works, &c. They will in the course of the present season issue several miscellaneous works of merit.

LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE MEETING. An interesting meeting of the members of the Legislature was held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday evening last. It was largely attended. Gov. Morrill presided, Hon. Messrs. Theophilus Cushing, Thomas H. Marshall and Wm. Merriam were vice-presidents, and Frederick Robie, Esq., was secretary. Hon. Neal Dow, Rev. John Allen, and Messrs. B. D. Peck, E. W. Jackson, Leonard Andrews and Joshua Dunn, addressed the meeting.

TOWN OFFICERS IN PRINCETON. *Moderator*, Charles Bates; *Clerk*, Ambrose Bates; *Selectmen*, Geo. M. B. Sprague, Wm. A. Gould, G. D. K. Edgerly; *Assessors*, G. M. B. Sprague, John Sawtelle, Ambrose Bates; *Collector*, John Bates; *Treasurer*, Putnam Rolf; *S. S. Committee*, Henry A. Sprague.

☞ Hon. Chas. Holden, the former publisher of the *Argus*, has received the democratic nomination of Mayor of Portland. Allen Haines, Esq., is the democratic nominee for Municipal Judge.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. In the Senate on Monday, leave to withdraw was granted on petitions for a change of the shire towns of Somerset from Norridgewock to Skowhegan.

The bill in relation to drainage was passed to be engrossed.

In the House the bill establishing a State Normal School was referred to the next Legislature also the Brown Island Boom Bill, in which the Senate nonconcurred, insisting on its vote passing the same to be engrossed.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the resolve in favor of Silas P. Somes for services while a patient in the Insane Hospital was passed to be engrossed.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition for incorporation of Franklin and Somerset Agricultural Society.

Bill regulating changes in text books in public schools, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to encourage manufactures came up on a motion to reconsider and amend the same by allowing towns to exempt manufacturing establishments of cotton or wool for ten years if they assent to such exemption, and that the vote shall be binding for the term of 10 years. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

In the House the Aroostook Railroad bill, after the adoption or rejection of various amendments by its friends and its opponents, was rejected by a vote of 71 to 68. On a motion to reconsider by Mr. McCrillis, who changed his vote for that purpose, the question was again taken, and the bill again defeated by a vote of 74 to 65. The bill went to the Senate on Friday; it was amended by striking out the reservation of land to counties; another was adopted submitting the question to the people on the second Monday of June next, and the bill then adopted 24 to 2. On Saturday it came up in the House as amended, and was passed by a vote of 122 to 5.

In the House, the State Prison resolves were passed to be engrossed.

The Senate on Wednesday passed a resolve for the purchase of 600 copies Virgins Digest of the Maine Reports, for distribution to the several towns. The book embraces the last eighteen volumes of the Reports, and is to be furnished at $3,25 per copy.

A resolve was finally passed authorizing the Treasurer to employ the share of the Massachusetts claim belonging to Maine, when it shall be received, towards the payment of Massachusetts for lands purchased by Maine in 1853.

Resolves providing for a valuation of the State for the next ten years were negatived. In the Senate they were amended and passed to be engrossed 12 to 11.

In the Senate on Saturday the resolve in favor of biennial sessions was passed by the constitutional majority, 19 to 7.

Resolves providing for an amendment of the Constitution abolishing the Executive Council, and providing for a State Auditor passed the House, 91 to 33.

On Tuesday morning the two Houses, having finished up the business before them, finally adjourned. We have as yet no report of Monday's and Tuesday morning's proceedings. We understand, however, that previous to adjournment, a grant of a half township of land was voted to the Portland Natural History Society, and that Messrs. McCrillis and Pike, of the House, between whom there had latterly been a good deal of angry sparring, growing out of their antagonism upon the Aroostook Railroad question, became pleasantly reconciled to each other—the former gentleman making a handsome apology for language made use of by him in the heat of debate, which was magnanimously accepted by the latter.

The reconciliation scene, was said to be very affecting and exceedingly Pickwickian.

THE COCHITUATE CUT OFF. On Tuesday morning, 29th ult., a portion of the aqueduct which conveys the Cochituate water to Boston, gave way, effectually, for the time being, cutting off the supply of this indispensable article to the inhabitants. The following are the particulars as we find them in the Boston papers:

The Charles River separates the town of Needham from Newton. Upon the Needham side an embankment rises to the height of about 60 feet and is crowned by a gate house of granite: beneath the embankment the water flows through an aqueduct of brick work, and is conducted from the house across the river, by an inverted syphon of iron pipes, over an arched bridge, to the other side, where the brick aquduct again commences. In the gate house there has probably been a leak for some time, and yesterday morning, at about six o'clock, the high embankment upon the Needham side suddenly gave way, and, together with the gate-house, slid into the stream; the water, rushing from the brick aqueduct with tremendous force, washed away the hill, and carried the earth almost across the river, completely damming it up, and cutting the supply quite off from the mills below, in the village of Newton. As the torrent, pouring out from the disrupted aqueduct, tore through the embankment, it undermined the masonry of the aqueduct itself, and caused sections of it to fall into the ravine dug by the torrent; thus the hill was rapidly gullied away, and its earth carried into the bed of the river. This fearfully destructive discharge continued for about three hours and has caused a deep chasm in the hill. The river was turned out of its course by the mass of gravel driven into it by the force of the water, and has overflowed its banks, making for itself almost a new channel. The bridge over which the iron syphon passed seems to be uninjured. The Lake and the city is now dependent for its supply upon the water stored in the Brookline reservoir, and in the three reservoirs at East Boston, South Boston, and Beacon hill. The capacity of the Brookline reservoir is 100,000,000 gallons; of the Beacon Hill reservoir, 2,678,961 gallons; of the South Boston reservoir, 7,000,000 gallons; and of the East Boston reservoir, 5,591,816 gallons.—The average amount of water consumed in the city, is said to be about ten million gallons per day. This will give a supply for about eleven days. Meanwhile the authorities have warned the people to be prudent in the use of the water, and the most energetic efforts are making to repair the breach which it is hoped will be effected in a few days.

STEAMERS ON THE ROUTE. The steamer Eastern Queen, Capt. James Collins, commences her trips between the Kennebec and Boston, on Thursday next. Under her experienced and popular commander, with every quality to ensure safety, convenience and dispatch, she will of course, be well patronized by the travelling and business community. Messrs. Parrott & Bradbury are agents for the boat in this city. See advertisement.

The steamer Secor, Capt. Chas. Beck, resumes her trips between Augusta and Portland, touching at all the intermediate landings on the river. The low rate of fare and freight, and the pleasantness of the route, together with the skill and experience of our old friend Capt. Beck, will ensure for her a large share of public patronage.

THE STATE TAX. The amount of the State Tax for the ensuing year is $221,100, and is apportioned among the several counties as follows:—Androscoggin $16,000; Aroostook, $3,600; Cumberland, $45,000; Franklin, $5,000; Hancock, $8,500; Kennebec, $22,600; Lincoln, $12,000; Oxford, $11,000; Penobscot, $27,000; Piscataquis, $3,000; Somerset, $9,100; Sagadahoc $9,-000; Waldo, $13,000; Washington, $14,000; York, $25,300.

PLUMMER THE PIRATE. In the U. S. Circuit Court, Boston, the motions in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, were withdrawn by Plummer's counsel, on the ground that the newly discovered evidence, though somewhat important to the case, was not legally admissable. Plummer's remaining hope now is in the exercise of Executive clemency.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S PRACTICAL ARCHITECT. This is a very excellent work on the subject of domestic architecture, and rural embellishment by J. Hammond, and published by J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston.

It is a large octavo, containing over two hundred pages, and illustrated with a variety of plans and elevations of houses very neatly engraved and fully explained, together with specifications in detail of material required and cost of construction. This alone would make the book one of great use and value, but this is not all; interspersed with this matter, are a series of chapters on rural economy, as it regards various topics incident to rural embellishments, and what has interested us very much, are some excellent plans of barns, with very appropriate and instructive remarks and directions for their location and building. This is a branch which has been hitherto too much neglected, and we are glad to find the matter so ably handled by Mr. Hammond.

You will find the work for sale by Francis Blake, Nos. 56 and 58 Exchange st., Portland, and we commend him and the book to your patronage.

ERUPTION OF MAUNA LOA. By the last arrival from the Pacific we learn that a magnificant eruption of the volcano of Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii is in progress, and our Sandwich Island exchanges, are filled with descriptions of its grandeur and beauty. We make the following extracts from a communcation in the Honolulu Advertiser.

"On the afternoon of our arrival at the camping ground, a new stream started some few miles below the crater, which had evidently been dammed up by some obstruction, and came rushing down with tremendous noise and fury through the thick jungle which lay in its track, burning the crackling trees, and sending up for a time a thick smoke almost as dense as that from the crater. This stream, from the time it broke away from its embankment, moved along two miles an hour till it reached the vicinity of our camp, when its progress was checked, and it moved not more than quarter of a mile an hour. But it formed a grand sight. Here was a stream of lava running over the plain twenty to twenty-five feet in hight, and an eighth of a mile in width, though its width varied a great deal. It was a mass or pile of red-hot stones, resembling a pile of coals on fire, borne along by the liquid lava stream underneath. As it moved slowly along, large red boulders would roll down the sides, breaking into a thousand small stones, crushing and burning the trees which lay in the track. It is impossible to give a true conception of the immense force and power of this lava stream, bearing along as it does an almost inconceivable mass. It reminds us most vividly of the breaking up of the ice in a large river, only the imagination must stretch the comparison and suppose the ice piled up twenty-five feet and thus borne along by the current beneath, the whole width of the river moving at the same time, crashing and breaking and piling up cones and irregular masses on top. But even this comparison is far below the reality—to be conceived it must be seen.

A correspondent writing from Waimea, Hawaii, February 4, says the burning crater seems to be constantly enlarging, and throwing up its volumes of liquid fire above the mouth of the crater—I will not venture to say how high—and the fiery stream rolled onward and onward, still adding grandeur and terror as it proceeded, till on the morning of the 31st, about sunrise, the stream was compelled, though reluctantly, to stop, by meeting the waters of the ocean. Even then its resistless and opposing energy carried it some distance into the sea. The poor inhabitants of Wainanalii, the name of the village where the fire reached the ocean, were aroused at the midnight hour by the hissing and roaring of the approaching fire, and had but just time to save themselves. Some of the houses of the inland portion of the villages were partly surrounded. Wainanalii is near the northern boundary of North Kona, and about twelve or fourteen miles from Kawaihae. It is, of course, all destroyed, and its pleasant little harbor all filled up with lava. The whole distance of the flow from the crater to the sea is some forty miles."

This eruption is declared by old residents to be greater in volume, and more magnificent in appearance, than any previous one that can be remembered. The sea for a hundred miles around is lighted up at night by its lurid fires, and the climate at Honolulu has experienced a sensible change in consequence of the eruption. By last accounts, not far from one thousand square miles of the surface of the island of Hawaii must have been covered by the burning lava, causing a great rarefaction of air all over that space. The lava was ejected from the crater in jets of a thousand to fifteen hundred feet high.

☞ The bill in the Massachusetts Legislature, forbidding, as a criminal offence, the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters, has been defeated.

☞ Miss Fannie A. Peak, of the Peak family of Bell Ringers, was married at Corinth, Miss., on the 20th March, to Mr. J. D. Fitz, of Boston.

☞ In Gardiner, the appropriations for city expenses the ensuing year is $13,610, about $1600 less than last year.

LOCAL NEWS SUMMARY.

— Maine has had 16 Governors and 10 acting Governors. Of the former, 11, and of the latter, 6 are still living. There is a proposition before the Executive Council to procure portraits of the Ex-Governors, inimitation of a custom that prevails in other States. Such a portrait gallery would form an ornament to the Capitol, and be interesting to look upon.

— The *State of Maine* says there is a brisk competition for the office of Reporter of Decisions, as it is the best office in the State. J. C. Woodman of Portland, W. Gilbert of Bath, J. S. Abbott of Norridgewock, Solyman Heath of Waterville, Wales Hubbard of Wiscasset, and J. E Godfrey of Bangor are spoken of.

—Mr. Thomas Asencio, a native of Cuba, but for some years a citizen of Portland, and a member of the firm of Satrustequi & Asencio, was arrested in Havana on the 19th inst., and was placed in the residence of the Commissaries of the City. By the prompt intervention of the U. S. Consul General, Mr. A. was soon released and has returned home.

— Capt. Asa Garcelon, of Lewiston, died suddenly Monday afternoon, 28th ult., while at work alone in a mill sawing pickets. It is supposed that the saw must, in some way, have thrown a piece of board so that it struck his left side, as a rib was found broken just over the heart. He probably started to go out of the mill, as he was found near the door dead.

—The Bethel *Courier* says that Wild River Bridge, in Gilead, on the G. T. R. R., which was burnt not long since, and temporarily re-built, was damaged to such an extent on Tuesday last, by the ice, that no trains have passed over since that time. We understand that it is the intention of the company to erect an iron bridge at this place.

—We learn from the Saco *Democrat* that Alvah Littlefield, a respectable citizen of Wells, residing near the Depot, committed suicide on the 17th by hanging—cause, supposed to be mental derangement, originating from ill health.

—The Dover *Observer* says that early on Monday morning, 28th ult., Mr. Enoch Littlefield came from his home in Sangerville, to that village, apparently in usual health. While attending to some business matters, he had a sudden and severe attack of pain in the region of the heart, and very soon after fell in an apparent fit and expired in a few minutes.

—The Waterville *Mail* states that a store in Athens, belonging to Hon. John Ware, of Waterville, was burned on Saturday night 26th ult., doubtless the work of an incendiary. The loss in goods, papers and other property, was large, but is not yet fully ascertained. There was evidently an attempt at the same time to bufn the mill, belonging also to Mr. Ware. The store was some distance from the other buildings, and used only for storing property.

—The Bangor *Whig* states that about forty feet of the dam of Messrs. J. & B. Crosby & Co's paper mill in Hampden were carried away by the freshet Tuesday night, 29th ult. A dwelling house near was flooded, but the inmates escaped.

—The Calais *Advertiser* states that a fire took place at Milltown, St. Stephen, on the night of the 25th, by which a sawmill with a gang and single saw, were destroyed. The gang belonged to John McAdam, Esq., and was valued at $4000, and not insured. The single saw belonged to a Mr. Hill and was insured for $1200. A grist-mill with two run of stones and some two or three hundred bushels of corn was also destroyed, not insured. Also a carriage factory belonging to Mr. Frost, valued at twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, not insured.

—The Machias *Union* states that on Chandler's River, Jonesboro, the log driving dam on the Great Falls, was swept away by the freshet, which carried before it the bridge across the main river in the Whitney District. Damage $1200. Also that two bridges were floated off on the county road in Franklin, which delayed the daily stages, keeping them behind for several days.

— The Portland *Advertiser* states that a barn belonging to Mr. Henry Pennell of Gray, Sheriff of this county, was burned on Friday afternoon, and that a valuable horse, buggy and harness was destroyed. The loss was estimated at $600, on which we understand there was no insurance.—The origin of the fire is not known.

—The Calais *Advertiser* states that all the saw-mills on the St. Croix commenced operations on Wednesday last, which is earlier than was ever before known, as the ice does not usually leave before the 27th or 28th of March, and the mills commence about the middle of April.

—The Bangor *Whig* states that about ten days ago, an Indian started from Lyndon, on a moose hunt, and in a short time succeeded in killing nine moose and four cariboo; the latter he shot without leaving his tracks.

—The Machias *Union* says that log driving commenced last week on that river. Some of the branches, and rapids on the main river were cleared of ice during the late heavy rains and log owners are using the run of water as advantageously as possible.

—The Skowhegan *Telegraph* states that a bridge over the Weserrunsett in that town has been carried away by the sudden rise in that stream; it will cost the town probably five hundred dollars to repair it. The ice has gone from the river for a considerable distance above the falls at that place.

—Brig Mechanic at Havana from Portland, reports 4th instant, lat 35 07, lon 70 12, while lying to in a gale, shipped a heavy sea, which washed overboard the mate, Wm. M. Green, and Edward Guest, a seamen; also breaking after post and unshipping the wheel. The mate was saved, but Guest was lost.

—The Bangor *Whig* states that the body of a man was found near Bucksport morning, which is supposed to be that of Uriah P. Turner, who was knocked overboard last fall near Hampden, by the boom of a vessel on which he was a sailor.

—The town of Camden at their late annual meeting, voted to purchase two hundred copies of Locke's History of Camden, and raised one hundred and fifty dollars for the same—being authorized by act of Legislature.

—In answer to inquiries relative to the search for coal in the town of Perry, (Washington county,) the Eastport *Sentinel* says that the drill is slowly but steadily working its way down to the supposed coal bed, and has now reached a distance of something over two hundred feet from the surface.

—At Burlington, March 28, Mr. David Barker, aged 27, son of Noah Barker, died of an accident which occurred some months ago, in being hit in his side by the tongue of a sled.

—On Sunday evening, 27th, the ticket box was taken from the depot in Newport, and three stores were also broken into. The loss was not great.

—The Portland *Advertiser* learns that Mrs. Ludden, wife of the late General Ludden, who died at Lewiston recently, took cold on the day of her husband's funeral, and has died of the same disease.

—In Brunswick the ice freshet carried off a blacksmith shop, an old grist mill, part of a saw mill, a portion of a boom, and a section of the upper dam.

—The Biddeford *Union* states that 40 or more of the operatives, foreigners, on the Laconia Corporation, struck for higher prices on Monday last, and left. Their places were supplied with other workmen.

—Capt Samuel Hill, of Calais, has commenced setting up the frame of a fine barque, and Master Hands is about to set up a vessel next week.

—The Piscataquis *Observer* says the recent warm weather has caused a rise in the Piscataquis—the ice has not, as yet, broke up—some predict a great freshet on the river.

—The bridge, called "Black's Bridge," on the Naraguagus, four or five miles above Beddington, was carried off by the late freshet.

—Nahum Jones, of Gouldsboro, is reported, as having recently killed a hog 23 months old, which weighed 864 pounds!

—The ice in the Sebasticook, says the Waterville *Mail*, left on Tuesday, and happily without doing any damage.

—The number of interments in Bangor during the past municipal year was but 70, twelve less than reported the previous year.

—Ten men left Castine for Pike's Peak March 28th, and one more Castine man will join the company in Boston.

—The Rev. S. C. Abbot, the historian of Napoleon, &c., has been supplying the Congregational pulpit of Farmington, since November last.

—The Bath *Times* understands that quite a delegation is about leaving Gardiner and Farmingdale for Pike's Peak.

—The bridge over Egypt stream in Franklin, was carried away on Saturday the 26th ult.

—Good potatoes sell at Eastport at sixty cents a bushel.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS. Matters in Nicaragua seem to have reached a crisis which demands the prompt action of our government. The substance of the recent news is, that Sir Gore Ousley has secured the ratification of three treaties, giving Great Britain a virtual protectorate. The marines who landed from the United States sloop-of-war Decatur, for a day's amusement on the beach, were mistaken for fillibusters, whereupon President Martinez ordered out his troops, but they found out their mistake before coming to close quarters and retired. M. Belly has arrived on the ground with his French engineers, ostensibly to construct a canal, and is placed in possession of three forts. Two American steamers on the transit route have been seized, the bridges destroyed, and the route thrown open to the world by a special decree of the Nicaraguan government.

The New York press assumes quite a belligerent tone, in view of this intelligence, and recommend the blockading by our naval force of all the Nicaraguan ports, as the only way to bring that government to its senses.

A dispatch dated Washington, March 31, says:

From all that can be learned, it is not unsafe to say that if the statements relative to Sir William Gore Ousley's alleged action in Nicaragua are correct, he has violated not only his own instructions, but the solemn understanding between the British government and that of the United States. If the facts are as stated, the President will, it is said, notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to grant him extraordinary powers to protect the rights and property of citizens of the United States, exact a conformity with whatever may have been the stipulations between the two governments respecting Ousley's mission.

The recent outrage on the vessels of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company was to-day brought to the attention of the government officials, who are reported to have said that the property of American citizens shall and will be protected.

A dispatch from Washington dated April 4, says that Lord Napier discredits the reported action of Sir Gore Ousley in Nicaragua nothing official has been received by his lordship in regard to the ratification of the English treaty.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. The returns thus far received indicate the election of all four of the Republicans to Congress, and that they have carried their State ticket with a large majority in the Legislature.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION. The New York Herald publishes a letter dated Buenos Ayres, June 27, of the following tenor:

"Judge Bowlin, our Commissioner, started up the river for Asuncion on the 2d inst., on board the United States steamer Fulton. He was stopped at the fort of Itaperru, and informed that by a law or decree than in force, no vessel was allowed to ascend the river Paraguay. Judge Bowlin answered the officer in command that he came in the name of and duly authorized by the United States of America, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with Paraguay, and to seek, peacably, "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Whilst communications were being interchanged between Commissioner Bowlin and the commander of the fort Itaperru the plenipotentiaries sent by the Paraguayan government arrived, and proposed an adjournment to the neutral city of Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic. *They expressed, on the part of their government, the most anxious desire for a fair, just and peaceable arrangement with the government of the United States*; and, further, that they were authorized to grant to the United States a treaty similar to those at present existing between their government and the governments of England, France and Sardinia; and, furthermore, to leave to arbitration any and all such claims as the United States or any of its citizens might have against the government of Paraguay. Judge Bowlin replied that, such being the case, he would not then make a positive answer, but would meet the aforesaid plenipotentiaries at the said city Corrientes within thirty days.

On the 20th inst. Judge Bowlin left for the city of Parana, were our new Minister, Hon. Ben. C. Yancey, resides. Such is the state of the Paraguayan expedition up to the present moment.

AN AMERICA VESSEL CAPTURED BY INDIANS. The San Francisco papers publish a letter from David K. Welden, late master of the brig Swiss Boy, giving an account of the capture of his vessel by the Indians of Vancouver's Island, and the temporary captivity of himself and crew among savages. It seems that the Swiss Boy sailed from Port Orchard, Washington Territory, Jan. 28, with a cargo of lumber for San Francisco. The next day, during a gale of wind, the vessel sprung a leak, and, as it increased rapidly, her head was turned to land. On the 30th Vancouver's Island was made, and the brig was run into Nilinat Sound. On the 31st the vessel was worked to within three hundred yards of the beach, where it was intended to lay her for repairs, when a party of three hundred armed Indians, part of whom were on board, and the rest in canoes alongside, took possession of the vessel, and after robbing the cabin of its contents, cut up the sails and rigging.

The captain and crew escaped to the shore in a boat, but were immediately taken prisoners and held for ten days, when they were allowed to depart under promise of the captain that he would return with a ship-load of presents for the Indians. During their captivity their lives were frequently threatened. Capt. Welden and his men arrived at Victoria Feb. 15, when the Governor offered to send the "Satellite" to recover the brig and her cargo, but as when last seen she was fire, the offer was declined. Gov. Douglas told Capt. Welden that the brig was a lawful prize; that he had no right to go into any harbor in Vancouver Island, in distress, except a port of entry, as his vessel was under a foreign flag.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE. A dispatch from Cincinnati dated March 28, states that on the 27th the steamer Nat. Holmes, bound from Pittsburg to St. Louis, with one hundred and fifty passengers, mostly emigrants to Pike's Peak, collided with the steamer David Gibson, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with a cargo of sugar of molasses, opposite Aurora, Indiana. Both boats sank, and the cabins floated off.

No lives were lost in the David Gibson. The Nat. Holmes had eighty-six passengers, forty-three of whom were lost. The survivors lost nearly all their clothing and $15,000 in money. The total loss on boats and their cargoes is about $300,000, and the insurance $175,000.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived at Pensacola on the the 25th ult., bringing Vera Cruz dates of the 12th. She reports leaving the United States frigate Savannah, two Spanish, four French, and four English men-of-war.

There were rumors of internal fighting, but they were so conflicting that it was impossible to rely upon them. Miramon had met with several defeats, and had not yet arrived with his forces within striking distance of Vera Cruz. He was said to be at Orizaba. The Vera Cruzians were perfectly confident of success.

THE LOSS OF THE JASSEUR. Havana papers state that the British war steamer Jasseur, was en route from Jamaica for Nicaragua. She struck on the Riscondar reefs on the night of Eeb. 26, and went down so suddenly that nothing was saved from her excepting the crew, who were ten days without food and eight without water. The captain, four officers and fifteen men had arrived at Santa Cruz. The Captain-General of Cuba had dispatched a government steamer to take these men back to Jamaica, and also another steamer to search for the missing boat containing thirty men.

THE SICKLES TRIAL. The Washington Star says "that Judge Taney, General Howard, and Charles Key, Esq., the uncles and brothers of the late Philip Barton Key, if they have not already done so, are about applying to the government here to accord to the District Attorney professional aid in the trial, acceptable to him, on the ground that the now existing certainty that the unusual array of counsel for the defense will render it absolutely necessary that the District Attorney shall be enabled, by professional assistance, to husband his physical power so that he may not fail to do entire justice to his case because his strength and endurance are worn out by constantly recurring antagonism with fresh counsel of ability and zeal equal to his own."

A MURDERER CONVICTED. Ariel Martin, a young man about 25 years of age was convicted last week of the murder of two men in cold blood in July last.

Martin had been considered a taciturn, but harmless person, seldom going out of the neighborhood, and was not known to have any cause of hatred to either of his victims.

He called at the house of Jennison Wheelock, having a gun in his hand. Learning that he was alone in the meadow, he went and shot him in the back. He fell dead, and was soon after found by his wife. Martin then went a mile and shot Lucius Ainsworth at work with others in the field. At the trial the defence of insanity was set up, but the jury found him *guilty* of murder in the first degree.

☞ Miss Helen Dresser, sixteen years old, is lecturing in the Southern cities on Mormonism. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dresser, whose escape from Salt Lake City, some two years since, made a stir at the time.

☞ The sales of cotton in New York, on Thursday, amounted to 17,600 bales, valued at about $1,000,000. This is said to be the largest business in cotton ever done in one day in that market.

☞ A gentleman in Massachusetts offers, through the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, two $10 Bibles, one each to be given to that person, old or young, who, during the year from April 1, 1859, to April 1, 1860, shall commit to memory and faithfully repeat to his or her teacher, superintendent or pastor, the largest portion of the Scriptures.

☞ By an official statement, it appears that $158,333 have been received of the sum of $200,000 required to secure the title to Mount Vernon, $150,000 of which has been paid in a little more than three months. $41,000, with interest thereon, is yet to be provided for, being the fourth instalment, due February 22d, 1862.

☞ Mr. Hunter of New York has matched his famous horse Nicholas to run against the mare Tar River, owned by Mr. Hare of Virginia, for $10,000 a side. The race is to take place this Spring on the Fashion Course.

☞ The authorship of the celebrated sermon on 'The Harp of a Thousand Strings,' 'The Spirits of Just Men made Perfect,' is ascribed to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, a Methodist minister, stationed at La Grange, Tennessee.

☞ Winan's new cigar steamship was tried on Wednesday of last week, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the experiment made with the wheel. One half of the buckets have been removed, and the trial gave evidence that the speed had been materially increased.

EMIGRANT AGENT. Mr. Hill, a gentleman from Lewiston, arrived here last week, for the purpose of looking out a location where forty or fifty families from this section of the State can settle, and build up a village by themselves. He desires to find a good water power, on which to erect mills and machinery, where they can grind their grain and manufacture lumber for building purposes. He says the company which he represents will start as soon he decides on the location, and after arriving will immediately set to work clearing the land preparatory to getting in a crop. We predict for the scheme a happy result.—*Aroostook Pioneer.*

INDIAN NAMES. The Navy Department has named the new third-class steamers as follows: that at Portsmouth, N. H., the Mohican; at Boston, the Narragansets; at Brooklyn, the Iroquis; the large one at Philadelphia, the Wyoming; and the small one, the Pawnee; at Norfolk, the Dacotah; at Pensacola, the Seminole; at Mare Islands, Cal., the Saginaw.

KOSSUTH IN THE FIELD. The *Eco d' Italia* of March 19 learns from good authority, which it is not allowed to name, that the Hungarian patriot Kossuth passed through France, with the consent and connivance of the French Government, and arrived *incognito* at Genoa. It is supposed that he will place himself at the head of Hungarian soldiers now in Lombardy. It is a well-known fact that during the last ten years Kossuth has been studying military science.

THE GREAT EASTERN. By the steamer Nova Scotian a letter was received by a gentleman of Portland, of which the following is an extract:

"It is supposed to be a fixed fact that the Great Eastern will sail for Portland sometime in August. She is covered with men finishing her up. It is expected she will sail from this port."

PIKE'S PEAK. *Leavenworth K. T., March 27.* Advices from Denver city furnish favorable accounts of gold digging. The average yield with rockers is four to ten dollars per day. Ditch companies are forming to carry the water from Platte to Cherry Creek.

The rush from this point to the mines is beyond precedent. Upwards of 1000 emfgrants arrived here yesterday, and our suburbs are covered with companies encamped.

PROFITABLE. Two men, Wm. Whately and Dr. P. H. Brassel, have of late made a business of going into the counties of Georgia examining the county records to see what farmer has given in too low and estimate of his property, and then informing on him, getting $10 on every $100 that the estimate was too low. They made $40,000 out of one county—Cobb—in this way. They entered Morgan county last week in the pursuit of their calling, but the citizens got up a delegation to escort the interlopers out of town, to the music of drums, gongs, kettles, &c. Brassel left in advance of the music, but Whately submitted to the escort with becoming resignation.

☞ The Rev. J. W. Kelly of the South Carolina Conference, publishes a letter in which he states that in one church in that State the colored members met one-third of the expenses of the parish, giving from $1000 to $1500 annually.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION. The Washington Union of Saturday reiterates the statement that the dangerous controversy which has so long existed between the British and United States governments in regard to the true construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is now in process of satisfactory adjstment.

SUICIDE. Charles A. Appleton, of Maine, committed suicide by drowning himself in Washington on Saturday last. He has been subject to fits of mental derangement. His brother, Hon. John Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, took charge of his remains.

☞ The London Illustrated Times says that Charles Dickens has refused £10,000 ($50,000) to lecture for one year in this country.

☞ The Grand Jury, after examining witnesses for a week or two, have made presentments in the cases of A. G. Seaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing, Gen. Cullom, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, and P. D. Duval. of Philadelphia.

☞ Mr. Fayette Robinson, a gentleman of considerable literary reputation, one of the boarding-house poison victims in New York, has died from the effects.

CROWD FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The Boston Atlas says twenty persons arrived in that city from Maine Tuesday morning, bound for Pike's Peak.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE steamer Niagara, Capt. Miller, from Liverpool March 1st, arrived at Halifax March 27.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Neapolitan Exiles landed at Cork, had formally presented an address to the Mayor of Cork explanatory of their action. They explain that their shattered heath and desire to be as near their native land as possible were their reasons for not going to such a fine, free and civilized country as America; and conclude by asking generous hospitality from Great Britain. The Exiles were meeting with warm welcome and their wants were liberally provided for. The Times recommends a public subsciption in their favor.

Reform meetings, mostly in opposition to ministerial measures, were being held daily in all parts, of England. Success or defeat of Government was expected to turn on Sir John Russell's proposed amendment. In event of defeat a dissolution of Parliament was talked of.

The London Times again reverts to the defaulting American States and gives a resume of their respective position to prevent the public being deluded.

FRANCE. The recent pacific article in the Moniteur continued to attract attention. The Nord asserts, that as negotiations are pending, Napoleon consented to an insertion of an article in the Moniteur to show his moderation, but that if Austria does not yield he will not shrink from consequences.

Exports to England, America, Belgium and Brazil, continue undiminished.

The London Times remarks: "Every apperance justifies the anticipation of a complete change in the foriegn policy of the Emperor of France."

The Moniteur publishes a decree promulgating an additional article to the treaty of extradition between France and the United States. An additional article signed at Washington last year and ratified 12th ultimo, provides for extradition of parties accused, whether as principals or accessories, for giving or putting in circulation false coin or paper money, or of malversion of funds belonging to a corporate body.

Paris correspondent of the Herald on Thursday says: No change has taken place in the Emperor's policy, but grave difficulties still exist between France and Austria; that the settlement of the Italian question is necessary for peace in Europe and that if it cannot be obtained by diplomatic, other means must be exercised.

Military preparations in France continue with unabated activity.

AUSTRIA. Paris Constitutionel publishes an article on armaments of Austria in Italy and states that an effective force of Austrian troops in Italy had been increased from 50,000 to 180,000 men. The Austrian army it appears is put in readiness for offensive movements in case they should be wanted. The movement of troops to the frontiers for the purpose, being concentrated there, confirm these reports.

The Sardinia Turin correspondent of the Herald says that a note in the Moniteur has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the court and ministry. The result of the pacific declaration of France, may be to hasten the conflict with Austria even single handed.

The subscription to the nationol loan has considerably exceeded the amount asked.

The Piedmontese Gazette publishes the royal decree, prohibiting the exportation of forage and oats by Lombardy frontier.

The latest Turin correspondence to the London Herald, reports things more hopelessly war-like than ever. The King and his ministers want war at any price.

Other correspondents concur in stating that neither the articles in the Moniteur, nor the resignation of Prince Napoleon have destroyed the hopes or the altered expectations of the war party. The necessary aggressive act they say may be found at hand whenever wanted.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool March 19, arrived at New York March 30.

War is considered more imminent.

ENGLAND. Parliamentary proceedings are of no great importance, evidently waiting for the Reform struggle on the 21st.

The London Herald says that it has high authority for stating that in case Lord John Russell should succeed in upsetting the ministry and be called upon to form another, he will give cabinet appointments to Messrs. Bright, Gibson, Ayston, Roebuck and Horsman. All of these gentlemen having offered their services.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company were still considering the government offer of a conditional guaranty. One of the conditions is the surrender of fifty years monopoly for landing cables at Newfoundland.

The London Times says that the leading Submarine Cable makers are willing to contract for the successful submergence of an Atlantic Cable, taking all risk of loss or damage upon themselves.

The Neapolitan exiles continued to attract sympathy, and liberal subsciptions are being made to raise a fund for their benefit. Most of them were about going to England. One who went to Bristol in advance met with a perfect ovation. The horses were taken from his carriage, and he drawn through the streets by the populace, amidst great cheering.

Continental advices had been very warlike.

The Moniteur's second article had an unfavorable effect.

Austrian journals continue to be very bellicose, and there was no abatement in Austria's preparations.

Affairs in Sardinia are unchanged. It is reported a secret treaty exists between the King of Sardinia and Napoleon. The latter guaranties defensive and offensive aid against Austria, and security for Sardinia in any Limbardy acquisitions on condition of Savoy and Nice being ceded to France.

The troops under arms in Piedmont, amount to 42,000 men, and the new levies and reserves called out, were calculated to bring the total up to 87,000—the orders to join were very stringent.

The Austrians were said to be preparing a military hospital at Pavia, to have 20,000 beds.

A Vienna despatch says that large bodies of troops had recently come to that city from the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the Empire, and there was reason to believe that another army of 50,000 men would in a few days be on the way to Italy.

It is stated the Austrians have commenced to lay mines for the purpose of blowing up the bridge of Buffolora over Ticino.

The Austrian Governor General at Milan assured the guests at a dinner party that peace would soon be consolidated.

FRANCE. The ominous silence respecting Cowley's mission tended to increase apprehensions of war.

A rumor was current that the Lyons Railway had received orders to keep in readiness for the transportation of 75,000 men. It is also asserted the squadron which left Toulon would proceed to Algiers for the purpose of embarking troops.

The Moniteur contains a decree appointing 16 generals and 13 colonels.

It also announces that the squadron left Toulon to practice naval maneuvres.

The Emperor has pardoned or mitigated the sentences of 700 soldiers tried by courts martial.

The Emperor was to review the Imperial Guard on the twentieth anniversary of the entry into Paris of Napoleon, on his return from Elba. There was some expectation that he would address them.

ITALY. An American, who has received disastrous news from home, had thrown himself into the current of lava at Vesuvius, and his body instantly consumed.

RUSSIA. A siege was being laid to Schamyl's capital in Caucasus. A stubborn defense was expected.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 50 to	9 00	Round Hog,	$8 00 to	9 00
Corn Meal,	1 12½ to	1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to	12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to	0 00	Mutton,	4 to	6
Wheat,	1 40 to	1 50	Turkey,s	12 to	14
Rye,	1 00 to	1 10	Chickens,	8 to	10
Corn,	1 05 to	1 10	Geese,	7 to	8
Beans,	1 00 to	1 50	Clover Seed,	12 to	16
Oats,	50 to	55	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to	3 00
Pototoes,	25 to	50	Red Top,	83 to	1 00
Dried Apples,	8 to	9	Hay,	13 00 to	15 00
Cooking "	33 to	40	Lime.—none	00 to	00
Winter "	75 to	1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to	34
Butter,	18 to	20	Pulled Wool,	32 to	35
Cheese,	8 to	10	Sheep Skins,	50 to	1 00
Eggs,	14 to	15	Hides,	6 to	6½
Lard,	13 to	15			

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices for Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET....March 31.

At market, 850 Beeves, 150 Stores, 750 Sheep; 1500 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $8 50; first quality, $7 75 @ $0 00; second, $6 50 @ $0 00; third, $5 50 @ $0 00.

Working Oxen.—$120, $130, $140, $150.

Milch Cows.—$39 @ $40; common, $19 @ $20.

Veal Calves.—$3 00 @ $7 00.

Yearlings.—None; two yrs. old $25 @ $32; three yrs. old $25 @ 32.

Hides.—7½c @ 8c ℔ lb. *Calf Skins.*—14 @ 15c ℔ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$2 70 @ $3 00; extra $4 00 @ $7 00.

Pelts.—$1 50 @ $1 75 each.

Swine.—Pigs, retail, 6½ @ 7½c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 278.

BOSTON MARKET....April 3.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western, at $5 35 @ $5 65; fancy brands at $5 75 @ $6 50; extras $6 65 @ $6 90

CORN—Yellow, 95c @ 96c ℔ bush., white; 91 @ 92c.

OATS—Northern and Canada, in demand at 60 @ 61c. ℔ bush

RYE—95c @ 92c ℔ bush.

HAY—Eastern firm at $19 00 @ $20 00 ℔ ton, cash.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
TRIED AND APPROVED BY AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF OVER THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.
In what estimation it is held by Physicians. JOHN A. BERRY, M. D., Saco, Me., says:—"During a practice of *twenty years*, I have seen used all the popular remedies for Coughs, and am well satisfied that your *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is best*, and I hope it will be better known and more generally used."
MESSRS. ALLEN & CO., Druggist, Cincinnati, Ohio, write:—"Those persons who have used the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* uniformly speak of it as a valuable family medicine, and from the quantity sold, *notwithstanding the numerous other preparations used for similar complaints, we consider it first on the list.*"
Enquire for the article by its WHOLE NAME, "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM."
Prepared only by REED CUTLER & CO., Druggists, 33 India st., Boston, Mass., and sold by Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price, large size, $1; small size, 50 cents. e4w4m8

Joy to the World!
DEAR SIR:—I feel that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity that I should give a relation of the great benefits I have derived from the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. Last summer I had the misfortune to lose two of my children by that dreadful scourge—the cholera—and in all human probability should have fallen a victim to the pestilence myself if a kind Providence had not provided me help in the hour of need. I first became acquainted with the Pain Killer whilst travelling on the river with my husband. A gentleman passenger had some with him which he recommended, in the highest terms, a remedy for cholera. I thought no more of it at the time, but the same night I was attacked by the cholera in the worst form. I resorted to various remedies used to arrest its progress, but all in vain. I was seized with violent cramps, and my discharges began to assume the same character as did those of my dear children previous to their death. I was looked upon as lost, but all at once thought of the PAIN KILLER. My husband obtained the bottle from a fellow passenger and administered to me a dose. I experienced almost immediately a cessation of pain. The dose was repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes, four or five times, and the result was my complete recovery. I feel confident that I owe my life to the Pain Killer, and only regret that I had not have known of its extraordinary virtues earlier, I then might have saved the life of my dear children.—Since that time I have used the Pain Killer in my family extensively, and the more I use it the better I like it. As a great family medicine it has no equal.
2w15 SARAH SANDERBERY, St. Louis.

MARRIED.

In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. J. Sanderson, John M. Chaney to Miss Harriet L. Avery, both of Whitefield; 20th ult., Edward W. Merrill to Miss Rebecca Wyman. both of West Waterville; 24th ult., Charles A. Castner. of Waldoboro,' to Miss Sarah E. Brown, of Newcastle.

In Vassalboro', 27th ult., by James Rowe, Esq., Stephen Strong to Abby K. Sanborn of Windsor.

In Exeter, 24th ult., by Rev. Franklin Davis, C. P. Church, Esq., of East Readfield, to Mary A. Hill.

In Waterville, 20th ult., Andrew J. Bassford to Mrs. Elvira A. Haskell.

In Portsmouth, N. H., 21st ult., George W. Dow, of Sidney, to Miss Lysena L. Linscott, of Searsmont.

In Skowhegan, 20th ult., George Cayford to Miss Sophronia S. Greely, both of Cornville.

In Montville, 23d ult., Daniel Davis to Miss Ellen A. Whitten.

In Lewiston, 30th ult., David Black to Agnes Campbell; 20th ult., Samuel M. Chase to Sarah P. Getchell; 21st ult., Calvin Estes to Lydia G. Strout.

In Portland, 28th ult., Charles E. T. Shaw to Miss Mary A. Dunbar.

In Bangor, 24th ult., Noah Barker, of Burlington, to Miss Achsah H. Osgood.

DIED.

In this city, 21st ult., Ada Ann, only child of Lewis W. and Mary Ann Small, aged 2 years; 29th ult., Capt. George Frederick Evans, of the U. S. Army, 35; 29th ult., Ferdinand C. Wendenburg, 18.

In Monmouth, 31st ult., Mrs. Adaline T. Dingley, 53. Bath papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, N. Y., 11th ult., Sarah W. wife of George Page, formerly of this city.

At Kendall's Mills, Mr. Nelson H. Adams, 21.

In Skowhegan, 20th ult., Rose Dorathy, 28.

In Norridgewock, 26th ult., Mrs Lucy P. Russell, 24; 26th ult., Hannah Allen, 78.

In Norway, 25th ult., Anniel Clark, 72.

In Surry, 11th ult., Robert Lord, 72.

In Portland, 28 ult., Joseph Harshly 40; 30th ult., William Thom, 23; Benjamin C. Curtis 27.

Alderney Bull for Sale.
I OFFER for sale my full blood Jersey Bull, "Capt. Darling," having no further use for his services. "Capt. Darling" is 2 years old, perfectly docile, and very large and symmetrical of his age and kind. He was bred by Mr. John Giles of this place from Stock imported by him. I will sell him at half his actual value. BENJ. SUMNER.
Woodstock, Con., April 1st, 1859. 2w16

STEAMER FOR BOSTON.
The new and Fast Steamer
EASTERN QUEEN,
JAMES COLLINS, Master,
WILL run between Hallowell and Boston the coming season, leaving Steamboat Wharf Hallowell, until further notice, every Monday and Thursday, at 1.45; Gardiner at 3; Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Returning, will leave Foster's North Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
AGENTS C. E. FULLER, Hallowell, PARROTT & BRADBURY, Augusta.
All persons are cautioned against trusting any one on account of the steamer Eastern Queen.
Hallowell, April 4, 1859. 16

PORTLAND AND BOSTON!
The Fast and Favorite Steamer
T. F. SECOR,
CHAS. H. BECK, Master,
WILL leave Augusta for Portland, (until further notice) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock; Hallowell at 9.20; Gardiner at 10; Richmond at 11, and Bath at 12½, and arriving at Portland in season to connect with the Boston Boats and Boston Train, giving passengers 3 hours' time in Portland, by the Boat; and in time for the Boston Train for Saco, Biddeford, &c.
Returning will leave Portland for Augusta and intermediate landings, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
FARES.—From Augusta Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland, $1,00; From Richmond to Portland, 75 cts.; From Bath to Portland, 50 cts.; From Augusta and Hallowell to Bath, 50 cts.; From Gardiner to Bath, 37½ cts.; From Richmond to Bath, 25 cts. Through Fares to Boston as low as by any other route.
Freight taken at reduced rates.
AGENTS.—Deering & Turner, Augusta; A. H. Howard, Hallowell; A. Lovejoy, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Richmond; John E. Brown, Bath; Cyrus Sturdivant, Portland.
Augusta, April 6, 1859. 16

1859!
Shortest and most Direct Route from Maine TO PIKE'S PEAK AND CHERRY CREEK GOLD MINES,
VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY!
55 MILES Travel and 18 Hours Time Saved! between Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Great West! British American and United States Mail route! and the only through line of railway to Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, London, and all points in Canada, East and West. Also, in connection with the great Western and Michigan Central to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Rock Island, Burlington, Dubuque, St. Paul, Madison, Cairo, St. Louis, Quincy, Prairie du Chien, Fon du Lac, Kansas, Nebraska, N. Orleans, and all points West and South West.
Rates of Fare and Freight lower than any other route! being the same from Portland as by other routes from Boston.
Express Trains leave the following places daily, for the West, North and South, viz:—
Portland, at 1-15 P. M., connecting with trains and Steamers from Boston, St. John, Fredericton, Calais, Eastport, Bangor, Belfast, &c.
Yarmouth Junction, at 1-40 P. M., connecting with trains on K. P. and S. & K. R. R's, from Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Skowhegan, &c.
Danville Junction, at 2-40 P. M., connecting with trains on A. & K., P & K. and A. R. R's, from Oldtown, Bangor, Waterville, Lewiston. &c.,
Through Express Trains leave Montreal every morning and evening on the arrival of trains from Portland, and connect at Toronto with Great Western trains for the West and South-West, and also with trains for Buffalo via Niagara Falls, making the most economical and expeditious route to the South via Lake Shore Railroad or at Detroit with Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroads, and at Quincy with the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R.
☞ Sleeping Cars furnished to night travellers.
Only one Change of Cars between Portland and Toronto.
Baggage checked through from Augusta or any station to Detroit or Chicago.
Through Tickets and every information can be obtained of the undersigned, and at all the Railroad and Steamboat Offices in Maine.
WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, 32 West Market Square, Bangor; Me. H. S. OSGOOD, Agent, Eastern Express Office, Augusta. 4w16

Splendid Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Manchester, one and one-fourth mile south of the centre, (formerly Hallowell X roads,) five miles from the Cities of Augusta and Hallowell, and six miles from Winthrop village. Its location is one of the finest in New England, the scenery is delightful; Cobbosee Lake being in full view at the west. It contains 60 acres of land, twelve of which are covered with a thrifty, young growth of hard wood. It has upon it one of the finest orchards in the County, there being over five hundred apple trees, all thrifty and young, and *all* engrafted to the best of fruit, three-fourth of which are Baldwins, (which come to great perfection on this soil,) and the balance comprises almost every valuable variety, among which are the "Sops of Wine," "Early Harvest," "Franklin Sweet," "Nine Ounce," "Sweet Greening," "Yellow Bellfleur," "Heath Sweet," "R. I. Greening," "Black Russett," "Talman Sweet," "Ribstone Pippin," "Spitzenbury," "Winthrop Greening," "Hoyt Sweet," &c., &c. 200 of these trees have been set two years and are very flourishing, and are all Baldwins; 100 have been set seven years, are also very thrifty and just coming into bearing and contain nearly all the varieties above enumerated; 50 more are bearing some and the balance in full bearing. Great care has been taken in setting and cultivating these trees, and they do credit to the labor thus bestowed. There is also a nursery one year old, containing over 100 trees. The farm is under a high state of cultivation. There are over 500 rods of substantial stone wall on the farm.—Also about 200 rods of good underdrains of stone. The buildings consist of a story and a-half house with L, woodhouse, a good barn and stable finished, shed attached to barn, corn-house, henery, &c.—Also a well of pure, never failing water, convenient to house and barn. It is located in an excellent neighborhood and school district, with good, new schoolhouse. A Friends' Meeting-house is situated ¼ of mile distant, a Union Church 1½ mile—Baptist Church 3 miles, &c. The farm will be sold low and terms easy. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
WM. A. SAMPSON.
Manchester, 4th mo. 5th, 1859. 3w16

Improved Stock for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his grade Hereford Prize Bull, three years old this month. He was sired by J. H. Underwood's full blood Hereford. Dam, the celebrated red Durham cow, bred by Obadiah Whittier. Both cow and bull received the first prize in their class at the Kennebec Show in 1857, also both were awarded first prize in their class at the Maine State Fair at Augusta in 1858. His girth is about 6 feet 9 inches, has never had extra feed. Has for two years proved a sure and extra stock getter. The calves exhibited at the last State Fair by Obadiah Whittier were all of his get. Price $100, if sold soon. Also for sale a bull calf out of the same cow 4½ months old, sired by the prize Shorthorn bull exhibited by M. Whittier, at the last State Fair. This calf is all red and weighs about 500 lbs. and for his age probably cannot be equalled. This stock combines all the qualities desirable for farmers it being an extra DAIRY stock. Reference may be made to J. H. Underwood, Esq., of Fayette, and to Obadiah Whittier of Vienna.
Vienna, April 4th 1859. 3w16 R. W. SMART.

Garden and Flower Seeds.
IN PACKAGES of 5 or 10 cents each. Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.
Cabbage, Enfield Market. Earliest and best, 10 cts. pr packet.
Peas, Champion of England. Very sweet and delicious, productive, very best.
Squash, Hubbard, New, remarkably dry, sweet and rich, keeps late, packets 10 cts. Marrow, well known and popular, per lb. 50 cts. For other new sorts see catalogue.
Flower seeds by mail, free of postage. 20 choice annuals for $1,00. 10 choice varieties—Asters, Double Hollyhocks, Pansies, Picotee, Pinks, &c., $1,00. Catalogue sent free to applicants.
Portland, April 4, 1859. 6t16 JOHN W. ADAMS.

FRUIT TREES.
JOHN W. ADAMS, Portland, offers at his Nursery in Westbrook, near the Depot, his usual assortment of Standard Apple trees. Standard and Dwarf Pears. Standard and Dwarf Cherries. Plum Trees, 5 to 8 feet, well grown trees. Grapes, Currants, and all the smaller fruits. Priced catalogues gratis. 6t16

New Hardy Grapes.
INCLUDING Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Clara, Rebecca, Northern Muscadine, Ramsdell, and twenty other new varieties. See new Catalogue.
NEW CURRANTS. La Caucasse, Fertile of Pallua, Versallaise, Cherry, White Grape, Knight's Large, &c.
STRAWBERRIES. Peabody's, Wilson's Albany, Hooker, Hovey, Virginia, Cahoon's Mammoth Rhubarb, Linneus and Victoria, and twenty other varieties. For Catalogue, address
6t16 JOHN W. ADAMS, Portland.

Green House and Bedding out Plants.
OVER 1500 square feet of glass devoted to this department. New Catalogue issued April 5th.
VERBENAS 100 varieties, all well grown plants, Geraniums, scarlet, pink, and white, Pelargonims New French, &c., Heliotropes, Petunias, Salvias, Lantanas, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Bowvardias, &c. Fuchsias, new and older varieties; Azalias, Camellias, Gardenias, &c.
Nurserymen and dealers supplied on favorable terms. Packed safely for any distance. JOHN W. ADAMS.
Portland, April 4, 1859. 6t16

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince.
FRUIT and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c. &c. &c. Sold by
6t16 S. L. GOODALE, Saco.

Rhubarb.
MYATT'S Linnæus (the best sort in cultivation), Victoria, Downing's Colossal, Prince Albert, Magnum Bonum, London Hybrid; grown by division of roots only, and all warranted *true to name and genuine.* For sale at reduced prices by
S. L. GOODALE, Saco.
Seeds or Seedlings from the above can be supplied very cheap if wanted. 6t16

Barker's Patent
Double Acting Force and Lift Pump.
THESE pumps are well adapted for common house use; but especially for forcing water, and is the best pump ever invented for Railroad uses, or watering gardens and to extinguish fire, as any size required can be had. Fire engines on this plan have proved on test trials to be the most powerful machine in use. They can be had of the subscriber, the only one of whom they can be obtained to be used in the Counties of Kennebec, Somerset, Franklin, Lincoln, Waldo, Hancock and Washington. Rights of any of the above counties for sale except Kennebec.
Augusta, April 4, 1859. 16 E. D. NORCROSS.

Notice of Foreclosure.
THE conditions of an instrument dated Jan. 1, 1857, by which John E. Gardner of Vassalboro', mortgaged to Henry M. Prescott a certain parcel of real estate situate in said Vassalboro', having been broken, the undersigned claims to foreclose the same, and gives notice accordingly. 16
Vassalboro', April 4, 1859. HENRY M. PRESCOTT.

Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber wishing to remove immediately to the Aroostook offers for sale his farm, situated in Vienna, 1½ miles from Vienna Village and near the stage road from Farmington to Augusta. Said farm contains 88 acres of land suitably divided into mowing, pasturage and tillage, with a young orchard of grafted fruit, buildings nearly new and well finished, a good supply of living water, &c. Price $800 or 60 acres with the buildings, if desired, will be sold at a corresponding discount. Possession given immediately if desired. Reference may be made to Nathaniel Graves, Esq., of Vienna, or to the subscriber on the premises. Also a Sawmill and shingle mill. THOMAS K. DOW.
Vienna, April 4, 1859. 16tf

Grass Seed for Sale.
BY D. WOODWARD, No. 6 Arch Row.
500 Bushels of Maine and Vermont Herds Grass.
300 lbs., Maine Clover.
5000 lbs., Western Clover.
3000 lbs., Canadian Clover.
5000 lbs., Ohio Clover.
200 lbs. White Clover.
25 lbs., Carrot Seed.
100 bushels Red Top.
Also 100 boxes Oolong Tea. 30 bbls. Winter Bleached Whale Oil and Bankr and Straits Oil.
Augusta, April 5, 1859. 1w16

New Coal Oil Lamps.
HALE'S PATENT Coal Oil Lamps.—Also Kerocene Oil of light color and best quality, for sale at Pierce's Crockery Store.
Augusta, April 4, 1859.

We shall Publish,
APRIL 11th, in connection with PUDNEY & RUSSELL, **THE PILLAR OF FIRE,** OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.
By the author of Prince of the House of David. 1 vol. large 12mo., with illustrations on steel. Price 1 25. Sent to any address free of postage, on receipt of price.
In announcing this new volume, it is needless to enter into any lengthy encomiums. The House of David passed through many editions, making in the aggregate over 70,000 copies. The Pillar of Fire is in many respects its superior,
30,000 Copies have already been ordered.
And the Trade are requested to send in their orders at once.
We would also announce that having made special arrangements with the following houses, we can furnish their books on as favorable terms as any house in the city and in many instances on better terms:
Harper & Bros., Sheldon & Co., D. Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Derby and Jackson, Iveson & Phinney, Mason Brothers, Rudd & Carlton, Charles Scribner, Leavitt & Allen, G. P. Putnam, S. S. & W. Wood, of New York.
Robert S. Davis & Co., Boston, publishers of Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics.
J. B. Lippincott & Co. Childs & Peterson, Blanchard & Lea, Lindsay & Blakiston, J. Harding & Son, John Wick & Co., E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia.
Applegate & Co. of Cincinnati.
Trubner & Co, Sampson Low, Son & Co. of London, Eng.
Our stock of STANDARD, SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS is the *largest in New England*, and in the department of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c., &c., as good an assortment may be found as in any house in the city.
Sargent's Standard Series of Readers, Prof. Crosby's Greek Series, Stockhardt's Chemistry, Douai's Grammar, and other text-books published by us, are widely known and used in all parts of the United States.
Our list of publications comprises works by the most prominent authors of the day, among whom are W. H. PRESCOTT, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, HENRY WARD BEECHER, OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES, MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE, &c.
Our standard editions of the Poets, octavo and duodecimo, are known and admired everywhere, for their beauty, cheapness, clearness of print, and completeness.
Our stock of royal quarto FAMILY AND PEW BIBLES, is the only complete one in New England, and comprises all styles and varieties.
In conclusion, we would say that having at our command one of the largest lists of Books in the country to exchange, we possess unequalled facilities for doing a jobbing business. Booksellers and Country Merchants will do well to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
3w16 13 Winter Street, Boston.

To the Hon. Henry K. Baker, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Undersigned would represent, that by the last will and testament of Paul Bailey, late of Sidney in said County, he was named Executor of said will, and that by reason of ill health he finds it impossible for him to attend to the settlement of said estate and will. And therefore he respectfully resigns said trust as aforesaid, and requests you to appoint some other person, and would suggest the name of Joseph Baker, of Augusta, as a suitable person to succeed him in said trust.

Waterville, March 24, 1859. JEREMIAH ARNOLD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of March, 1859.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 16

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1859.*

MARY D. ROGERS, Administratrix on the Estate of GEORGE W. ROGERS, late of Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 16

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of March, A. D.* 1859.

JOHN TIBBETS, Executor of the last will and testament of AMOS BRALEY, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest:—J. BURTON, *Register.* 16

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March,* 1859.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RHODA MITCHELL, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given, to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 16

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition of OLIVER BILLINGS, Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM H. RECORDS, late of Fayette, in the County of Kennebec, deceased intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of four hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Fayette, and described as follows:—The homestead of said deceased:—That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for the whole of said real estate, including the reversion of the widows's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorised to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same. OLIVER BILLINGS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of March, 1859.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 16

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of JOHN H. HARTWELL, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

March 14, 1859. 16 ELIZA B. HARTWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM SAFFORD, late of Litchfield, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 14, 1859. 16 GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

Farm at Auction,
ON Monday, April 18th next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. The farm on which Samuel Williamson now lives, situated 1½ miles from the Kennebec Bridge, on the road leading from Augusta to Chelsea, on the east side of the river, containing ten acres of excellent land, in good state of cultivation, 70 engrafted apple trees, Cherry trees, Currants and productive Grape Vines. Buildings good and supplied with well and cistern water. The situation delightful, having full view of the cities of Augusta and Hallowell. Terms made known at time and place of sale.
2w16 ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

200,000 Pear Trees.
STANDARDS and DWARFS. The finest lot ever raised. Among them are the Beurre d'Anjou, Rostiezer, Beurre Langelier, Beurre Clairgeau, &c.
Also, 10,000 Peach, 5000 Plum, and 5000 Cherry Trees.
Malden, Mass., April 5, 1859. GEO. W. WILSON. 4w16

Notice of Foreclosure.
WHEREAS George W. Littlefield, late of Albion in the County of Kennebec, by his Mortgage deed dated Sept. 10, 1857, conveyed to me a certain piece of land situate in Albion aforesaid to wit, being the same lately occupied by the said George W. Littlefield, and the same which Alfred Bessey deeded to the said Littlefield, as per his deed dated Sept., 10th, 1857, with the buildings thereon standing. And whereas the condition of said mortgage have been broken, I claim to foreclose the same according to the statutes made and provided.
HULDAH LITTLEFIELD.
Albion, March 29th, 1859. 3w16*

Grape Vines.
HARTFORD Prolific, Concord, Diana, Delaware, Rebecca, and more than twenty other varieties can be had at the Saco Nurseries.
6t16 S. L. GOODALE, Saco.

Raspberries.
BRINKLE'S Orange, French, Cushing and Cope; Northumberland Fillbasket and other best sorts.
6t16 S. L. GOODALE, Saco.

Roses.
A QUANTITY of French grown Hybrid Perpetual Roses of new and rare sorts, just landed from steamer in fine order. Prairie and other Roses grown in plenty at Saco Nurseries and for sale by 6t16 S. L. GOODALE, Saco.

Strawberries.
HOVEY'S Seedling, Jenny Lind, Hooker's Wilson's Peabody's and others. Sold by 6t16 S. L. GOODALE.

Currants.
TRUE White Dutch, Red Dutch, Champagne, May's Victoria, Black Naples, and several new sorts from England and France. Sold by 6t16 S. L. GOODALE, Saco.

Ornamental Shrubs
IN Variety. All the sorts adapted to the climate and soil of Maine. 6t16 S. L. GOODALE, Saco

Aroostook Seed.
JUST Received from Aroostook, a lot of Grass Seed, Oats and Buckwheat, for sale by the subscriber. JOHN WING.
Manchester, March 31, 1859. 3w16

Important to the Ladies.
GANTS remis a la Minute. A French preparation for Cleansing Kid Gloves, and now in high repute with the ladies that have used it, for sale by DORR & CRAIG.
West End Kennebec Bridge. 16

POTASH at all times kept for sale by DORR & CRAIG.
West End Kennebec Bridge.

TRUFANTS COMPOUND For Cure of Salt Rheume, may be had of DORR & CRAIG.

"Buy Me and I'll do You Good."
NOW is the time to use the GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE,
DR. LANGLEY'S
ROOT AND HERB BITTERS, Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhubarb, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., all so compounded as to act in concert with Nature, and their effect is truly *Wonderful.* They absolutely cure
LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, COSTIVENESS, HEADACHE, PILES, WEAKNESS, | DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE,
All kinds of Humors, and every disease arising from a disordered Stomach, or bad blood. If taken in large doses, Fever and Ague may be broken up and cured at once.
This has become a standard medicine, and is decidedly *the Best in the World.*
Try it once, and you will be sure to do so again.
The price is cheap only 25 cents for a pint; 37½ cents for a large bottle.
You can't get a bottle too quick, for the time is fast approaching when you will have all sorts of bad feelings if you don't take the Roots and Herbs and drive them away.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Orders addressed to J. O. LANGLEY, or to GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 11 & 12 Marshall Street, Boston, wholesale dealers in Family medicines of every description. They invite apothecaries and merchants generally to examine their stock. 6m13

A Farm for Sale.
SITUATED in the South East part of the town of Starks, and contains 95 acres of good land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and wood-land. The farm has about 25 acres of good intervale on it, there are about 40 acres in very fine field, free from stone, and the rest of the land is very free, good land, and in a good state of cultivation, cuts from 20 to 25 tons of good hay yearly, and the buildings all new within 6 yrs., and in good repair, suitable for the farm. This farm is within 60 rods of a good Schoolhouse, within 2 miles of two Meeting-houses, 1 mile of a Sawmill and three Gristmills, and three Villages, within from two to three miles.—Also a young orchard.—The whole will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For further particulars apply to NELSON BEAN, New Sharon, or T. E. SNELL, on the premises. 14tf

TITCOMB'S IMPROVED EFFERVESCING SELTZER APERIENT.
A GENTLE Cathartic and Alterative Medicine, most effectual in removing all BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEAD-ACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &c. The increasing demand for this truly valuable, yet simple preparation, and the favor with which it is received by the Medical Faculty, by whom it is recommended, induces the proprietor to put it before the public with confidence that it is one of the *best* and most economical preparations extant for all Biliary complaints. Price fifty cents. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by L. H. TITCOMB,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
373 Congress Street, Portland.
And for sale by Druggists generally.
P. S.—Be sure to ask for "Titcomb's Aperient," as a base imitation is in the market.
Portland, February, 1859. 3m9*

Drake and Chenery's IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINE.
THE Subscribers having received the Diploma for their Improved Shingle Machine at the last State Fair and also at the last Fair of the So. Ken. Ag. Society, are now prepared to furnish promptly to order, *the best Shingle Machine* now in use. Every Machine is constructed in a superior manner, and with especial reference to ease and rapidity of operation, and durability. For proof of what we assert, we refer lumbermen and all others interested to the following individuals and firms in Gardiner, who have had and will have no other kind of machine for sawing shingles:—Messrs. Gray & Townsend, James Steward & Son, N. O. Mitchell, F. O. Hall, E. Berry, Anson Bickford, R. Eldridge and H. T. Clay & Co., who are all willing to testify to their excellence over all other Machines.
All work will be warranted in workmanship, and material equal to anything offered for sale. DRAKE & CHENERY.
Gardiner, Feb. 19, 1859. 3m10

New and Cheap Fertilizer.
Castor Pummace.
A VALUABLE ORGANIC (vegetable) manure, analyzed by Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson, of Yale College, and commended by him. It is *pummace* left after pressing the oil from the Castor seed, and in India and England bears a high value as a fertilizer. It will be sold at $12 to $16 per ton, at which rate it is the cheapest fertilizer in the market. The analysis and remarks of Prof. Johnson will be sent to any address on application; samples of the article may also be obtained if required.
No charge for packages, and in lots delivered free of cartage in this city. Manufactured and sold by
H. J. BAKER & BRO.
10w11 142 Water Street, New York.

Assessors' Notice, 1859.

THE Assessors of the City of Augusta, hereby give notice to all persons liable to pay taxes in said City that they will be in session at the Aldermen's Room on each of the Mondays in April, (being the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th days of said month,) from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive true and perfect lists of their Polls and Estates, both real and personal, including money in hand or at interest, bonds, stocks and debts due more than owing—also property held in trust as guardian, executor, administrator or otherwise, on the first day of April, 1859; and they are requested to come prepared to verify the same on oath.

CHARLES HAMLEN, } Assessors
JOHN ARNOLD, } of
ROB'T A. CONY. } Augusta.

Augusta, March 28th, 1859. 3w15

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
A MILD efficacious and palatable remedy, for Constipation of the Bowels, Habitual Costiveness, Bilious and Nervous Sick Headache.
Brown's Laxative Troches,
For various forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Distress of food after eating.
Brown's Laxative Troches,
For Piles, Flatulency, Inactivity of the Liver, Billous Affections.
For many unpleasant symptoms caused by irregularity and neglect of nature.
For all purposes of a FAMILY MEDICINE.
For any slight Disorder of the Stomach.
For children they are admirably adapted, being simple and safe. Made by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.
Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. 3m14

This is the Place, and now is the Time
TO purchase articles that will be wanted, and cannot be found at any other place.
MISS FISHER
Will POSITIVELY close her business this Spring, and having a large stock to dispose of, offers her goods at REDUCED PRICES, to purchasers of a single article, or to any one who will buy her entire stock, in which case a liberal discount from cost will be made.
Milliners and Country Dealers in Fancy Goods may find it for their advantage to purchase such articles as their business requires, and those wishing Dress Trimmings, and other articles in that line, will find a great variety of desirable articles
☞ There will be no reduction in the price of worsteds, unless bought in large quantities.
⁂ All persons having accounts standing, are requested to make payment before the first of April.
Augusta, Feb. 22, 1859. 10tf

History of the Gift Book Business!
Just published for 25 cents.
IT gives the cost of making all kinds of books; gives a personal reference to all Gift Booksellers now in business; tells how they do their business, how they draw their watches, &c., &c. It alludes to the great profits of all publishers—refers to the Harpers, the Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Sabbath School Union; and it gives amusing reference to Plated Jewelry and Plated Sympathy.
Sent to any address, postage free, on receipt of price.
ALBERT CROSBY & CO., Publishers, 20 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Any good book can be obtained here cheaper than at any other store in the city. Book Agents wanted. Catalogues sent free to any address. 3w12

For Sale.
THE Dow Farm, in East Wilton. Said Farm contains 95 acres of land, has two orchards, cuts 25 to 30 tons of hay per year, it has two barns, a comfortable house, a large wood lot, a good pasture, is within two miles of Farmington Hill, two miles from two Depots. It will be sold cheap and payments one-half down, the balance in six years, price $1300.
East Wilton, Feb. 24, 1859. 11tf W. H. WILSON.

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber, having two Farms, offers one of them situated in NEW CASTLE (on Dyer's Neck so called), for sale. Said farm is pleasantly situated between Dyer's and Sheepscot rivers, containing seventy acres of excellent land, equally divided into mowing, tillage and pasture; cuts 35 tons of hay; has a good orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; also wood and timber. The buildings are good. Said farm is located within one-half mile of three stores, three-fourths of a mill of saw and grist-mill, about an equal distance from meeting and school house, and within three miles of Wiscasset and Damariscotta villages, where a good market may always be found. In short, it is one of the finest locations in town. Call and examine for yourselves. Payments made easy, as a part may remain on mortgage.
THOMAS KENNEDY.
New Castle, Oct. 18, 1858. 44tf

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated two and one-half miles east of the Village in New Sharon. Said Farm contains about 50 acres of choice land divided suitably into Tillage, Mowing, Pasture and Woodland, is well watered, has a House, Barn, Orchard, &c., &c., thereon.—The land is of the very best quality, and under a good state of cultivation. This offers a rare chance to one who wants a small farm, as it will be sold exceedingly low.
For further particulars enquire of CYRUS SANDERSON, near the premises, or address by mail the subscriber at Bath, Me.
tf11 C. S. SANDERSON.

Maine Female Seminary.
THE Spring and Summer session of 14 weeks, will commence on THURSDAY, April 28th.
Thorough instruction is given in the different departments, *Preparatory, Normal and Collegiate*, and in *Music, Drawing and Painting*, by the best instructors. Catalogues with particular information in regard to the course of study, expenses, &c., furnished, on early application to the Principal.
Gorham, Feb., 1859. 6w11 EDW. P. WESTON.

Tavern Stand for Sale
OWING to a change taking place in the subscriber's family, he now wishes to sell the Tavern Stand at Getchel's Corner, Vassalboro'. Any one wishing to buy a stand for a Public House, will find the above a rare chance, Terms reasonable. The amount of business can be learned by inquiring of Capt. J. WING, the former Landlord, near the premises.
Vassalboro', March 8, 1859. 5w12* C. P. SIMPSON.

Dwelling House for Sale or Exchange.
THE Subscriber wishes to sell his dwelling house, or exchange it for a farm. It is situated in Augusta, on the corner of Sewall and Weston St. It is a story and a-half house with an L, outbuildings, &c, nearly new and all in good repair, with a good cistern of soft water and other conveniences. The lot is very pleasantly located, 84 by 80 feet, with shrubbery and fruit trees, and a good garden plot.
Apply to F. H. TIBBETTS.
Augusta, March 28, 1859. 4w15*

Farm in Augusta for Sale.
A FARM consisting of forty-six acres, situated on the river road, 3½ miles above the Kennebec Dam. The buildings on the place are nearly new. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber. CONVIS LOWELL.
Augusta, March 19, 1859. 3w14*

Lost.

MONDAY, March 14th, a Colt's Revolver, crossing below Augusta bridge, from Augusta, on the road, on the east side of the river, leading to French's Corner, from there to Winter's schoolhouse in Chelsea. Whoever finds said Revolver and leaves it at L. M. Leland's, in Augusta shall be suitably rewarded.

3w14* F. M. PINKHAM.

D. A. FAIRBANKS.
DEALER IN
FRUITS, NUTS AND GROCERIE
WATER STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GRANITE BANK,
Augusta Maine. 6m15

Notice.

THE members of the North Franklin Agricultural Society, are hereby notified to meet at the Town-house, in Phillips, on Saturday the 30th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to raise money to defray the charges of the Society the ensuing year. JAMES M. KEMPTON, Sec'y.

Field Garden and Flower Seeds.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of the above named seeds of imported and domestic growth, which may be relied on by Traders and Farmers, as pure and not wanting in vitality, as we prove all seeds before offering them for sale.
The following are some of the varieties, some of which are new and choice:—
Peas.
Champion of England, Early Dan O'Rourke, Extra Early Washington, Sebastopol, The Wonder, Songsters, No. 1, Eugenia, Napoleon, the best wrinkled Peas out.
Carrots.
Long Orange, Altringham, Early Horn, White Belgian.
Cabbages.
Early York, Early Flat Battersea, Early Mason's Drumhead Extra, Large Flat Dutch Extra, Winningstadt &c.
Beets.
Long Yellow Mangel Wurtzell, Red do., Red Globe, White French Sugar, Early Bassano, Early Turnip Blood, Long Smooth Blood.
Turnips.
Early Red Top, Strap Leaved Turnip, White Top Strap Leaved, Skirving Imp. Purple Top Ruta Baga, Langs Imp. Purple Top Ruta Baga, Early Stubble Swede or Ruta Baga, Yellow Stone, Long White French, Orange Jelly.
Seymour's Superb White Celery, Coles Superb Red do.; Parsnip, Pepper, Parsley, Leek, Melons, Onions, Radish, Tomatoes.
HUBBARD SQUASH, the best known variety, in packages of 10 or 20 cents, packages by mail free or by the pound.
HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED, Spring wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, &c. Seed Potatoes, Rhubard Roots, Asparagus Roots, &c.
HERDSGRASS. CLOVER, RED TOP, WHITE DUTCH CLOVER, LAWN GRASS, SWEET VERNAL, do.
BEDDING plants Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c.
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.
GUANO, POUDRETT, MAPES SUP. PHOS. OF LIME, GROUND BONE, BONE MEAL, &c., DRAINING TILE.
Leather Belting and Lace Skins, Wooden and Willow Ware at
Maine Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
150 Middle Street Portland, Me.
2m14 WILLIAM SPARROW.

Portland Agricultural Warehouse.
AND SEED STORE.
THE Subscribers are now offering to Dealers and others, one of the largest and BEST STOCKS of Grass, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Tools, Fertilizers, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c., to be found in Maine, which we offer at the LOWEST PRICES—consisting in part of the following:—
Herds Grass, Red Top, Clover Seed, Honey Suckle Clover, Spring Rye and Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c.
Peas.
Early Dan O'Rourke, Early Kent, Prince Albert, Champion of England, Missouri Black Eye, Blue Imperial, Large White Marrowfat, &c.
Beans.
Horticultural, Yellow Six Weeks, Red Cranberry, Mohawk, Case Knife, Indian Chief, &c.
Vegetables.
Long Orange Carrot, Mason's Early Drumhead Cabbage, Skirving's Imp. Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzell Beet, White sugar do., Turnip Blood do., Long Blood do., Large White Carrot, Large Drumhead Cabbage, Early York Cabbage, &c., Early Sweet Corn, 12 rowed do., Webster do., Hubbard Squash, &c.
Implements and Tools.
Plows and Plow Castings, Hoes, Iron Bars, Picks, Harrows, Seed Sowers, Bog Hoes, Post Spoons, Spades, Pruning Saws and Chisels, Whiffletrees and Hames, Axes and Hatchets, Garden and Grass Shears, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grass Hooks, Sickles, Scythe Rifles, Forks, Hay Rakes, Ox Muzzles, Halter Chains, Cattle Ties, Curry Combs, Curry Cards, Horse Brushes, Axe, Pick, Shovel, Hoe and Fork Handles, Barn Door Rollers, Cultivators, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Cider Mills, Sugar Mills, Corn and Cob Crackers, Road Scrapers, Hay Presses, Cheese Presses, Churns, Vegetable Cutters, Root Pullers, Store Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Field and Garden Rollers, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Chain Pumps, Grindstones, Horse Rakes, Steel and Iron Garden Rakes, Shovels, Manure Forks, Grindstone Fixtures, &c.
Fertilizers.
Coe's Super Phosphate Lime, Pure Peruvian Guano, Lodi Co., Poudrett, Ground Bone, Ground Plaster.
A Full and Complete Assortment of WOODEN WARE.—Agents for the celebrated **Manny and Buckeye Mowers.** Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 City Hall Building, Portland
4m14 KENDALL & WHITNEY.

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Vines and House Plants.
THE Subscriber can furnish to order, any quantity of choice APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM and ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Also GRAPE VINES, adapted to the climate; QUINCE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, ANTWERP RASPBERRY BUSHES; ROSES, HONEYSUCKLES and other Flowering Shrubs and Vines, besides a great variety of PARLOR and BEDDING PLANTS, for Ladies' cultivation in the house or garden. Some of the above are the product of his own garden, in this city, others are brought to it from an excellent Nursery and a popular Green House.
Please call at the subscriber's residence, Orchard Street.
P. S. The Green House Plants may be seen at the Store of A. I. STAPLES, ESQ., on State St. WILLIAM A. DREW.
3w15

SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.
MARQUIS of Carrabas, (11789,) imported by Col. L. G. Morris; Cornelian Duke, (1395,) roan, 2 years old, got by 2d Grand Duke, (12961,) imported by Mr. Thorne; Oliver, red and white, 19 months old, got by the Island Duke of Oxford—Also several Bulls, one year old this spring, got by the first prize bull, Echo, of Oxford, (12821,) 1500. All from cows of rich pedigrees.
For the character of my herd I refer to Orrin Dagget, Esq., Farmington Falls, William Houghton and S. W. Tinkham, Anson, all of Maine. E. MARKS.
Camillus, (on Central Railroad), Onondago Co., N. Y. 5w13*

PERUVIAN GUANO.
WARRANTED PURE.
FARMERS who wish to store their granaries with corn and grain, and their cellars with potatoes, onions, turnips, and other roots, will please call at No. 10½ Union wharf, and obtain a supply of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO.
No recommendation is necessary for those who have tested this fertilizer. Those who have not, will find it for their interest to give it a trial
In ordinarily good seasons, three hundred pounds of this Guano will produce at least fifty dollars worth of corn.
NATHAN WINSLOW, 10½ Union Wharf.
Portland, March 9, 1859. 4w15

Plows! Plows!
THE NORTH BERWICK IMPROVED PREMIUM PLOW, Manufactured by TIMOTHY B HUSSEY, North Berwick, Maine.
The subscriber is now prepared to supply the largely increasing demand for the above named implements, and respectfully solicits orders. Circulars, Testimonials, Prices, &c., sent gratis on application. Address, T. B. HUSSEY,
North Berwick, Me. 3m13

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
FARMERS desirous of obtaining cheap and concentrated Fertilizers cannot do better than use
HATHAWAY'S FERTILIZERS,
a well tested article for the dressing of Grass or Grain Land.—Put up in bags of 100 lbs each. Also Sulphate of Ammonia, for sale by B. THATCHER & CO.
No. 184 State Street Boston. 2m13

GRASS SEED AT HALLOWELL.
THOMAS LEIGH, has in store a large assortment of Northern and Western Herds Grass, Clover, and Red Top Seed, which he will sell either at wholesale or retail, at as low or lower prices than can be bought on the river.
March 17, 1859. 6w13*

Hungarian Grass Seed.
THE Subscribers have for sale several bushels of Grass Seed, raised by them from seed procured last year from Middlesex Vt., purporting to be, and which we have reason to believe is the genuine Hungarian Grass Seed. Call and examine.
Augusta, March 28, 1859. 3w15 COLBURN & FAUGHT.

Grass Seed, &c.
400 BUSHELS Herds Grass Seeds. 10,000 Pounds Clover Seed, grown in Maine, Vermont, Canada, New York and Ohio. Also Red Top and Foul Meadow Seed, White Honey Suckle Seed, Seed Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley. Buckwheat, Beans, Peas, &c. Turnip, Beet and Carrot Seed, including a great variety of kinds; and many new and desirable Field and Garden Seeds. Also pure Peruvian Guano, Super Phos. of Lime, &c., for sale, either at wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms, by JOHN McARTHUR.
Nos. 1 & 3 Market Square. 15

Russell's Improved Seed Planter.
WITH Farmers, time is money, and to save time and make money, buy one of Russell's Improved Seed Planters, with which one man can plant more seed in one day, than six can by hand, besides saving one-half of your seed. This planter took the first prize at the last State Fair, also at the Lincoln County Fair.
The subscriber now offers it for the small sum of $6,00, at Waldoboro'.—He also offers for sale, county and town rights, at reasonable rates. Address JACKSON RUSSELL.
Waldoboro', Me. Sole agent for the above patent. 6w15

Grass Seed for Sale.
COLBURN & FAUGHT have in store a large assortment of Northern and Western Herdsgrass, Clover and Red Top seeds, which they will sell, either at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as they can be bought for on the river.
Augusta March 23d, 1859. 2m15

Seed! Seed!
HERDSGRASS and Clover Seed.—Also a large variety of Garden Seeds, for sale by C. E. HAYWARD.
East end Kennebec Bridge.
Augusta, March 29. 10w15

TO BOOK BUYERS.
WE Respectfully invite attention to our unrivaled facilities for supplying Libraries or single volumes of Foreign and American publications, on the BEST TERMS.
Having for more than thirty years given our particular attention to the publishing, buying and selling of books of all discriptions, we feel confident of our ability to give entire satisfaction to every purchaser.
Our widely extended business relations with other publishers, gives us a decided advantage over all other Book sellers in the State, and those persons desirous of importing to order, will find it to their special advantage to give us a call.
We have constantly on hand a general assortment of Standard Religious works, and Sunday School Library books, Bibles, and Prayer Books of the Episcopal Church.
Clergymen and others in want of books for private use, or for Libraries and Public Institutions, to complete their collection of American History, Bibliography, etc., etc., will realise a saving of at least ten per cent. by sending their orders to
3m14 SANBORN & CARTER, 55 Exchange St., Portland.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the house and lot of land formerly occupied by John Doe late of Augusta, deceased, same situated in said Augusta, on the East side of the river, on Bangor Street, and same conveyed by Otis L. Dow and Mary F. Dow, to Geo. W. Morse by their deed to said Morse, dated April ninth, 1850, and Recorded Book 172 Page 233. Terms made known at time and place of sale. For particulars apply to GEO. W. MORSE, of Bowdoinham, or JOHN A. PETTINGILL, Augusta.

March 22, 1859. 3w14*

MELODEONS, REED ORGANS, &c.
WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
THE Subscriber is agent for, and will furnish the very best Instruments from Mason & Hamlin; Carhart Needham & Co., Prince & Co., and others of the best Reed Instrument makers in the country, on the most favorable terms. I receive my instruments direct from the manufacturers, and they are warranted for three years. Any Instrument sold, not proving as represented, may be returned at my expense. Parties wishing to purchase, can have their instruments sufficient time for a fair trial free of rent in case of a sale.
Letters of inquiry answered promptly. 5w13*
Norridgewock, March 14, 1859. J. S. BIXBY, Agt.

MY PRICED
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF Choice Fruit and Flowering Trees,
SHRUBS, Evergreens, Roses, Pear Seeds and Seedlings of Prime quality, Bedding-out Plants, &c., is now ready, and will be mailed to any address. Carriage of packages paid to Boston or New York. B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 6w13

PRUNING SAWS, CHISELS and Tree Scrapers, for sale by JOHN MEANS, Agt.
Augusta, March 29, 1859. 1m15

The Muse.

THE BROOK.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

But yesterday this brook was bright,
And tranquil as the clear moonlight
That wooes the palms on Orient shores;
But now a hoarse, dark stream it pours
Impetuous o'er its bed of rock,
And, almost with a thunder shock,
Rolls into currents fierce and fleet,
That dash the white foam round our feet—
A raging whirl of waters, rent
As if with angry discontent.

A tempest in the night swept by,
Born of a murk and fiery sky,
And while the solid woodlands shook,
It wreaked its fury on the brook.
The evil genius of the blast
Within its quiet bosom passed,
And therefore is it that a Tide
Which used as lovingly to glide
As thoughts through spirits sanctified,
Shows now a whirl of waters, rent
As if with angry discontent.

I knew of late a creature bright
And gentle as the clear moonlight,
The tenderest and the kindest Heart
God ever sent a loving part
To act on earth—across whose life
A sudden passion swe t in strife,
With wild, unhallowed forces rife—
It stirred her nature's inmost deep
That nevermore shall rest or sleep;
Remorse its rugged bed of rocks,
O'er which for aye with thunder shook,
The tides of feeling, fierce and fleet,
Are dashed to foam or icy sleet,
A raging whirl of waters, rent
By something worse than discontent.

The Story Teller.

From the Rural New Yorker.

JOHN EASTMAN'S LUCK.

BY EMILY C. HUNTINGTON.

"That's just my luck," angrily exclaimed a young mechanic, dashing down a note which informed him that during his absence from his place of business, a gentleman had called to complete a partial contract with him for a heavy job of work, and, not being able to wait, had taken it to another workman.

"I was born to ill luck," he continued, "and there is no use in trying to contend against fate.'

"How long were you absent from your shop, John?" inquired a quiet-looking old man, who was sitting by.

"Not over an hour or so; perhaps two hours."

"Had you not an engagement to meet this gentleman to-day?"

"Why, yes, and started for my shop for the purpose, but I thought I would just drop in to Smith's to see how that western land investment was likely to turn out, and in the excitement I forgot the hour till it was too late—so here is a good two hundred dollar's worth of work gone, all for my wretched luck."

The old man smiled faintly, but went on questioning. "And how is it about your land investment—it is likely to prove as profitable as you anticipated?"

"There is another specimen of the way my cards turn up. It seems the man of whom I bought the land had no legal claim to it, and so my title to it is not worth a cent."

"How much money did you invest there?"

"Three hundred dollars—money that I have been laying by ever since my marriage to help purchase a house and lot—but it is gone now, and I am not likely to get anything beforehand again, very soon. There is Jones, he bought land at the same time, and now it is worth ten times the money he paid out for it—he always was lucky."

"I believe he employed an agent to examine all the deeds and titles carefully before he purchased, did he not, John."

"Yes, and paid him an exorbitant price, too; I never would encourage such extortion. Besides, Edwards, who sold me my claim, assured me that he knew it to be perfectly good, and I never could have had the face to question the honesty of an old friend and neighbor."

"It seems he had the face to cheat you out of your money," said the old gentleman, smiling again, but more faintly than before. "Is there no chance to recover anything of him?"

"Not at all. Jones told me, confidentially, a couple of weeks ago, that he suspected all was not right, and advised me to keep my eye on Edwards, but I thought there was no hurry, and yesterday I learned that he had sailed from New York, no one knows where. So I have to make the best of my luck."

"You use that word *luck* pretty freely, John; may I ask what you mean by it, and on what ground you charge all your misfortunes to it?"

"Why, you cannot deny, Uncle William, that some men are constitutionally unlucky, while others, with no greater advantages, and seemingly in the very same circumstances, will prosper in every undertaking. I could give you plenty of instances here under our own observation."

"Suppose you give *one*, that will do very well."

"Well, then I can mention none better than Jones and myself. We began life together as mechanics, with nearly equal advantages in every respect, except that I had a little the better of him, in inheriting that small farm of my father's. We were married at the same time, and our wives were both prudent, careful housekeepers—models in every respect. My family is no larger than his, but look at the contrast now. His business has gone steadily upward, until he has all he can attend to, with the help of several apprentices, while I, who have always been called the best workman, can hardly find employment for one. I am still living in an inconvenient, rented house, while Jones has a snug little home of his own, with garden, fruit, and every comfort of life. His children are healthy, and his wife, looks no older than when he married her, ten years ago; while my poor Mary is thin and careworn, and my doctor's bill is almost as much as my rent. I am sure I have made every possible exertion; I work as hard as Jones, but there is such a thing as *luck*, and mine, thus far, has been bad enough."

"Now, John Eastman," began the old man slowly, "I want you to listen to me. You talk about *luck*, and I, an old man who have seen seventy odd years of life, I tell you *there is no such thing as luck*. The thread of your destiny was never put into the hands of the blind goddess, Fate, to be twisted and tangled at her will. I believe in a Divine Providence that overrules all things, but I believe that every man makes his own track through life, and is responsible for a great measure of its roughness."

"Then you would throw all the blame of a man's misfortunes upon himself. That seems rather hard."

"It is a great thing for a man to learn to distinguish between those things which are the results of his own unwise action, and those that spring from causes beyond his control."

"I admit this, but I am sure I have always tried to act according to my best judgment, and a man can do no more than that."

"If you will not be angry with me, John, I should like to talk with you a little about your best judgment."

"Oh, there is no fear of that, Uncle William—you know I always take your advice kindly, although I cannot quite agree with you in your ways of thinking."

"People that take advice kindly are not sure to make much use of it; but no matter. When I came in this morning I found you in a great rage over your bad luck in losing that job of work, which I suppose went to Jones, as his shop is always open. Pray, who was to blame for that but yourself, for neglecting your engagement to meet the agent? And will the evil stop with the loss of this one job? Those men, as you well know, have occasion for thousands of dollars worth of work in your line every year, and will it not be natural that, in deciding where to look in future, they should distrust a man who failed to meet an appointment in which his own interests were involved? Ah, John, I see more *bad luck* in store for you there."

"I intended to keep the engagement, but the disappointment about my land put it all out of my mind."

"That land business, again; now look at that and see how much *luck* had to do with it. Which was the wiser, Jones, who paid a competent man for making sure his claim, or you, who trusted to luck, and the honesty of a speculator, and so lost the whole.

"Well, I may have erred in judgment in some cases; after all, I am a firm believer in the wisdom of the old proverb, which teaches that some men are born with silver spoons in their mouths, and some with wooden ones."

"Very likely, John; very likely, but the accident of birth is nothing, and the wooden spoon, if rightly handled, will carry more meat to the mouth than the silver one. All depends on the management."

The old gentleman took up his cane and went out of the shop, saying, pleasantly: "You must learn to carry your spoon more steadily, friend John, or you will never find it of much use, be it silver or wooden."

"Just like Uncle William," said John Eastman to himself as he locked up his shop and turned toward home, "he is always laying the blame of my misfortunes on my own shoulders and yet one cannot get angry with him. Heigho this has been an unlucky day to me. I would not care so much about the land if it were not for Mary, she will be dreadfully disappointed that the money is gone."

As he opened the door to enter his home, his wife looked up from her sewing, with a happier expression in her pale face than he had seen there in a long time, as she eagerly asked, "Have you seen Mr. Ward since morning, John."

"No—why do you ask?" replied he, with an involuntary sinking of his feelings as he half guessed the reason.

"He was here just after you went to the shop this morning, and told me to tell you, in case he should not see you, that he had decided to sell the house and lot about which you spoke last summer, and if you wished still to purchase, he would make easy terms with you. You might pay three or four hundred dollars down, and the rest as you were able. I am so glad John that we have at last a chance for a home; that place you know is exactly what we want, and the terms are so reasonable."

"But Mary," began her husband, with the air of a man who does not know what he is saying, "I have about decided not to buy this year, my business—"

"Oh John, do not go to objecting. You have always been going to buy *next year* ever since we were married. There is nothing now in the way—the money you have in the Bank is just enough for the first payment—"

"Well, Mary, you may as well know first as last that I invested nearly all that money a few months ago in western land. I did not say any thing to you about it, for I knew it would worry you, and I had no doubt of being able to replace the money four-fold before we should want it; and so I should but for my wretched luck."

"In spite of his efforts, John Eastman looked ashamed, and felt very much as if he had been robbing somebody, and in truth he had robbed his wife and children of a pleasant home, to gratify his propensity to try experiments in making haste to be rich. No wonder he felt this when he looked at his wife, as she sank back in her chair, and gave utterance to a despairing sigh. In the ten years of her married life she had learned some hard lessons, and it was not often now that she looked forward to the future very hopefully, but all this morning her heart had been dwelling on the sunshiny picture of a home that was to be her own: a home that she might make beautiful for her children, that they might have it for a pleasant memory all their lives, linked with the thought of their mother. This was all lost now, and for a moment it was hard to let it go, but she was one of those women whose characters are best set forth in the few words, "*loving and patient*," and long before John Eastman finished his dinner and left for his shop, her face was as calm and sweet as ever, and her husband carried its image away with him to haunt him all the rest of the day.

"Well, I do declare," exclaimed Miss Sally, the neighborhood gossip, as she watched from her window the comers and goers, "I do declare there is John Eastman gone right by Smith's without stopping. Something must be to pay with his folks."

Smith's was the village grocery, and, as a sign over the window declared, the village post-office, a favorite resort for that class of *male gossips* so numerous in most vicinities, and it had long been a habit with John Eastman to call in on his way to and from his shop. This day, to the great astonishment of others besides Miss Sally, he walked rapidly past. Something was evidently "to pay," as that lady confidently asserted, and as the young mechanic took up his tools, and set himself earnestly to complete a long neglected job, there was a look of resolution in his face that was an encouraging promise for the future.

Towards evening the gentleman who had brought the work to be done came in, and was evidently surprised to see it nearly completed, as he had been put off so long. Before he left he mentioned, in a hesitating manner, that he had some more that he wished done. "I like your style of finishing rather better than Jones but—" and he seemed unwilling to finish his sentence.

"I understand you, sir," said the mechanic, "you fear it will not be attended to in time. I assure you that I am determined for the future, to confine myself strictly to my business, and whatever I engage to do shall be done. I have waited for *luck* long enough, and now I am going to make some myself."

"That's right, that's right," exclaimed the gentleman, grasping him cordially by the hand, "I always said there was no better workman in the land than you, if would only stick to your shop, and let speculating alone, and now I am sure that you will succeed."

And he did succeed, although not without a great may hard struggles with his besetting faults. Several months after the conversation with Uncle William took place, the old gentleman looked into the shop where he was busily at work, and called out in his cheerful voice. "Well, friend John, what are you about now?" Learning to handle my wooden spoon, Uncle William, and I find it does remarkably well since I gave up all hopes of finding a silver one," was the young man's laughing answer. Only a few of the village folks have cared to inquire into the matter, but it seems to be pretty generallly understood by them that John Eastman's luck has turned.

THE GREAT STONE FACE.

In one of the valleys of New Hampshire, says Hawthorn, there lived in a mean cottage a young lad, the child of poor parents. From his home and from the whole valley might be seen, in one of the lofty, distant mountains, a large human profile, as if hewn out in the rock, and this was known under the name of "The Great Stone Face." There was an old tradition in the valley that there should some day come a man to the valley whose countenance should resemble that of the great stone face; that he should be the noblest of men, and should introduce a golden age into the valley. The young lad grew up in the full view of that great stone face, which seemed to hold dominion over the dale, and in the constant thought of the expected stranger, who would one day come and make the dale's people so happy. For hours he would gaze at the large stone countenance, filling his whole soul with the sublime beauty and nobility of its features. Thus time passed; he went to school, grew up a young man, became a schoolmaster and clergyman; but he always kept looking at the lofty, pure countenance in the rock, and more and more grew his love of its beauty, and more and more deeply he longed after the man who had been foretold and promised, and whose countenance should resemble this.

All at once a great cry rang through the dale, "He is coming! he is coming!" And every body went out to meet and to welcome the great man, and the young minister among the rest. The great man came in a great carriage, drawn by four horses, surrounded by the shouting and exulting crowd; and every body exclaimed, as they looked at him, "How like he is to the great stone face!"

But the young clergyman saw at the first glance that it was not so, and that he could not be the foretold and promised stranger, and the people also, after he had continued some time in the valley, discovered the same thing.

The young man went quietly on his way as before, doing all the good he could, and waiting for the expected stranger, gazing continually on the large countenance, and fancying that he was living and acting forever in its sight.

Once more the cry went abroad, "He is coming he is coming! the great man." And again the people streamed forth to meet him, and again he came with all the pomp of the former, and and again the people cried out, "How like he is to the great stone face!" The youth looked and saw a sallow countenance with really some resemblance to the large features of the face; but for all that, it was very unlike. And after a while he began to remark that the resemblance became still more and more unlike, nor was it long before every body found out that their great man was not a great man at all, and that he had no similarity to the large stone face. After this he disappeared from the dale. These expectations and these disappointments were repeated yet several times.

At length, although the good clergyman gave up almost entirely his sanguine expectations, he still hoped silently, and continued silently to work in his vocation, but with more and more earnestness, extending yet more and more the sphere of his operations—forever glancing upward to that large stone countenance, and, as it were, impressing yet deeper and deeper its features upon his soul. Thus time went on, and the young man had advanced toward middle life; his hair had begun to turn gray, and his countenance to be plowed by the furrows of advancing years, but the great long-expected stranger had not appeared. But he yet hoped on.

In the mean time, the influence of his life and his labors had ennobled the dale's people, and given beauty to the dale itself. Universal peace and universal prosperity prevailed there during a long course of years. And by this time the locks of the clergyman were of a silvery whiteness; his face had become pale and his features rigid, yet was his countenance beaming with human love. About this time, the people began to whisper among themselves, "Does not there seem to be a remarkable resemblance between him and the great stone face?"

One evening a stranger came to the clergyman's cottage and was hospitably entertained there. He had come to the dale to see the great stone countenance, of which he had heard, and to see the man also of whom report said that he bore the same features, not merely in the outward face, but in the beauty of the spirit.

In the calmness of evening, in presence of the Eternal, in presence of that large stone countenance of the rock, they conversed of the profound and beautiful mysteries of the spiritual life, and while so doing, they themselves became bright and beautiful before each other.

"May not this be the long-expected, the long-desired one," thought the clergyman, and gazed at the transfigured countenance of his guest. As he thus thought, a deep feeling of peace stole over him. It was that of death.

He bowed his head, closed his eyes; and in those rigid but noble features, in that pure, pale countenance, the stranger recognized with amazement him whom they had sought for—him who bore the features of the great stone face.

Frederika Bremer.

KINDNESS NOT LOST.

A winter evening was closing in. It was cold and blustering out of doors. The wind came sweeping down the hills, and its rough blast seemed to penetrate to the very bones of those who were hurrying to their homes.

A tired-looking man was passing along the village street. He seemed to be poor, for he was not very warmly clad, and he carried a small bundle on his shoulders. Now and then he opened a gate by the sidewalk, went up to the house, and seemed to be asking some favor. No one appeared disposed to grant his request, and he turned from each door with a sad, dispirited look. He continued to walk on with a disheartened step. At length he paused before a large white house which seemed to be the abode of comfort and plenty.

"Oh! if they would only give me just a night's lodging here," said the poor man to himself. "I am almost afraid to try, so many have refused me."

He opened the gate slowly, passed around to the back of the house, and again made his petition.

The judge, who had opened the door, was a kind hearted man. He seemed to know the petitioner.

"Why, Joe, is it you? What brings you out such a night as this? And you want to stay all night, eh? Hum, let me see."

The judge appeared to be pondering something in his mind. Now, to tell the truth, Joe was very well known in the neighborhood. He was in the habit of working one or more days at a time at very many of the farmers' houses. Somehow—and this was the trouble—Joe had not a very good character for honesty. After he had been working at a place, something would have disappeared unaccountably. This made people afraid to have him in the house. The judge doubtless thought of all this. But it was a bitter cold night, and he knew that Joe's home was several miles away. If the poor man did not quite freeze in getting there, he must certainly suffer a good deal. So the judge determined to keep him and trust to Joe's gratitude.

"Well, Joe, I don't think you can get home to night. It is nearly cold enough to freeze you, and I guess you can turn in here and sleep."

"My dear," he called out to his busy looking wife, "my dear, here's Joe wants a night's lodging. I think we can give it to him, can't we? Suppose we give him something to eat; he looks hungry. And we'll let him have a bed made up by the kitchen fire."

The kind words went to Joe's heart, and his face wore a grateful smile. The heat of the warm fire penetrated his cold limbs. The comfortable supper refreshed and strengthened him.

Joe's sleep that night was very sweet. The judge's household goods were very safe. The padlock of kindness and the key of gratitude had locked them up tight.

In the early morning Joe was up and away. If the good wife gave one or two searching looks to see if all was right, she was soon satisfied. The judge forgot the simple act of benevolence that he performed, and time slipped away.

At the judge's house, there was a well of exceedingly cool and delicious water, for there was no running water near, and upon this well the family depended entirely for cooking and culinary purposes. In old times they seldom had a cover over the well. Owing to this, it was no unfrequent occurrence that some animal should fall in which they were obliged to remove as soon as it was discovered. A cat had fallen into the judge's well, and it was necessary that the animal should be drawn out at once. But the well was very deep and very cold, and no one seemed disposed to undertake the task. The judge offered a generous sum to any one who would go down. No one would try.

The judge began to be somewhat perplexed. At this time he spied a black man coming up the street. A little nearer, and he saw it was Joe. He called to him.

"Here, Joe, I've got a cat in my well, and I can't get anybody to go after it. If you'll go down, I'll pay you fairly."

Joe never said a word. He walked into the yard and went straight to the well. He pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. He jumped into the bucket, and down went the bucket into the well. In a few minutes he was up again, and the dead animal with him.

"Thank you, Joe, you have done me a great favor," and he extended the offered sum of money.

The man refused to take it. He looked straight into the judge's face.

"Judge, do you remember of my stopping here one cold night, two or three years ago, and that you gave me a bed by the fire?"

"I had forgotten all about it, Joe, but it seems to me I do remember it now."

"Well, sir, I would not have gone down into that well for another man in town. And I don't want the money. But you were kind to me, and I hain't never forgotten it. I wanted to show you my gratitude, judge, and I've done it."

The judge was afterwards heard to say, that kindness was never lost, and that sometime or other it would bring its reward.

WALKING ACROSS THE NIAGARA.

Since the fatal leap of the famous Sam Patch, no feat of daring has equalled the one recently accomplished at Niagara, by Andrew Greenleaf of Connecticut. A correspondent gives the following graphic account of it:

One evening, about a week ago, while sitting in the saloon of the International Hotel, I became interested in an animated conversation which was in progress between two persons, of whom one seemed to be a Southerner and the other an Italian. The latter had registered his name as Signor Gaspa Morelli, but I have since learned that he is really a Yankee boy; that he was born and raised near Stonington, Connecticut, and dubbed by his affectionate parents, Andrew Greenleaf. As he grew older, he was afflicted with an intense desire to become a circus performer, and finally ran away from home to connect himself with some strolling company. He was for awhile, a member of Barnum's immense "show," and his astonishing performances upon stilts will be remembered by thousands. He had, before this time, assumed the name he now bears, as well to escape recognition as to avoid the fate of a "prophet in his own country." He is a handsome, frank-looking man, of about 25, has a fair complexion, and wears a small black moustache. At present, he is staying here without an engagement. The conversation referred to was a discussion upon the possible feats which might be accomplished by a man upon stilts. Signor Morelli (as I will call him), asserted his ability to do many things—a belief in which required considerable faith. The Southerner, who is a well-known sporting gentleman of New-Orleans, evidently thought the signor was lying pretty hard, and, at his last announcement, he laughed long and loud. Morelli had, in fact, expressed his conviction that he could cross Niagara River, walking upon stilts, amid the foaming and unsounded rapids that whirl between Goat Island and the Falls.

'I'll bet you a thousand dollars to fifty it can't be done,' exclaimed the Southerner.

'I accept the challenge,' answer Morelli, quietly.

The astonishment of his hearers at this reply may be imagined.

'When do you propose to attempt it,' inquired the challenger.

'On Saturday morning, the 12th of February,' tranquilly replied Gaspa.

The assurance with which he spoke filled every one with surprise, which was not lessened when he produced the money for his deposit. The stakes were handed over to Mr. Augustus Train of Buffalo; and the company separated to await the result of this singular wager. The interval was spent by Morelli in constant exercise, for the purpose of strengthening his limbs, somewhat relaxed by a season of rest. His friends expostulated in vain against the apparently insane hazard, and even proposed to return to him the amount he would be compelled to forfeit. He seemed sure of of winning, and would listen to no one. To avoid a crowd, it was announced that the attempt would be made upon the 14th (Monday) instead of to-day: so that, at seven o'clock this morning there were only about 30 persons by the river bank. Punctually at that that hour Morelis appeared, in fine health and spirits.

He had with him a pair of stilts, about 12 feet long, made of wrought iron, flat, sharp-edged, and pointed—shaped, in fact, almost precisely like a double edged dagger. These were firmly lashed to his legs, and he walked towards the river with a confident smile. The morning was clear and cold, but he was attired very lightly, in a dress usually worn by professional gymnasts. At ten minutes past seven he stepped into the water, which, in another moment, was boiling, surging and rushing beneath his feet. The boldest of the lookers-on held his breath in suspense, as the daring man receded from the shore. He alone seemed unmoved, and passed on slowly and carefully, avoiding the large rocks which were made apparent by the eddying current. His steps at first were very short and carefully made, but afterward became bolder and longer. The stilts, of course, were so placed that the current struck only against their sharp edges, and produced but little effect; but the danger from sunken rocks, and the conviction that a single false step would send him to death, produced a feeling which was horribly painful. Once or twice he seemed to lose his balance, and a sickening shudder ran through each one of the beholders. Recovering himself, he still kept on—still receded, until, to our straining eyes, he could scarcely be distinguished from the foaming waters.

The middle of the river was attained at last; hours seemed to have fled, but it was barely seventeen minutes since he left the shore.

As he approached the deepest and most dangerous part of his route, the suspense became more fearfully intense. No word was spoken, except that one man offered another $5 for a moment's use of his lorgnette, which offer passed unheeded. Just as Morelli reached the swiftest and deepest part of the current, he seemed to totter—sink—he threw up his arms! I closed my eyes. Opening them a moment after, I saw that he was still standing. A few moments more and he had reached the Canadian bank—he was safe, and fell exhausted into the arms of two men who were waiting to receive him.

At this hour (3 p. m.) he has partly recovered, and though still in bed, received the congratulations of dozens of visitors who came pouring in. He left the American shore 950 feet above the fall, and came out about 1,000 feet above the Canadian. The money has already been handed over to him, and all will agree that it has been fairly won. His generous opponent is able to afford his loss, and speaks in praise of Morelli more enthusiastically than ever.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Sabbath Reading.

THE EMPIRE OF GOD.

Now, my friends, I must close this long course of lectures. We have passed from planet to planet, from sun to sun, from system to system. We have reached beyond the limits of the mighty stella cluster with which we are allied. We have found other island universes sweeping through space. The great unfinished problem still remains—Whence came this universe? Have all these stars which glitter in the heavens been shining from all eternity? Has our globe been rolling around the sun for ceaseless ages Whence, whence this magnificent architecture, whose architraves rise in splendor before us in every direction? Is it all the work of chance? I answer, No. It is not the work of chance. Who shall reveal to us the true cosmogony of the universe by which we are surrounded? Is it the work of an Omnipotent Architect? If so, who is the August Being? Go with me to-night, in imagination, and stand with old Paul, the great apostle, upon Mars' Hill, and there look around you as he did. Here rises that magnificent building, the Parthenon, sacred to Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom. There towers her colossal statue, rising in its majesty above the city of which she was the guardian—the first object to catch the rays of the *rising* and the last to be kissed by the rays of the *setting* sun. There are the temples of all the gods; and there are the shrines of every divinity. And yet I tell you these gods and these divinities, though created under the inspiring fire of poetic fancy and Greek imagination, never reared this stupendous structure by which we are surrounded. The Olympic Jove never built these heavens. The wisdom of Minerva never organized these magnificent systems. I say with St. Paul: "O, Athenians, in all things I find you too superstitious; for, in passing along your streets, I find an altar inscribed, to the unknown God—Him whom ye ignorantly worship; and this is the God I declare unto you—the God that made heaven and earth, who dwells not in temples made with hands."

No, here is the temple of our Divinity.—Around us and above us rise Sun and System, Cluster and Universe. And I doubt not that in every region of this vast Empire of God, hymns of praise and anthems of glory are rising and reverberating from Sun to Sun and from System to System—heard by Omnipotence alone across immensity and through eternity!—*Prof. Mitchell.*

MUSIC AND FLOWERS.

Two gifts God has bestowed on us that have in themselves no guilty trait, and show an essential divineness. Music is one of them, which seems as though it were never born of earth, but lingers with us from the gates of heaven. Music, which breathes over the gross, or sad, or doubting heart, to inspire it with a consciousness of its most mysterious affinities, and to touch the cords of its undeveloped, unsuspected life. And the other gift is that of *flowers*, which, though born of earth, we may well believe, if anything of earthly soils grows in the higher realm—if any of its forms are identical there, will live on the banks of the river of Life. Flowers, that in all our gladness, in all our sorrow, in all events, however incongruous—are always appropriate. Appropriate in the Church, as expressive of its purest and most social themes, and blending their sweetness with the incense of prayer. Appropriate in the joy of the marriage hour, in the loneliness of the sick room, and crowning with prophecy the foreheads of the dead. They give completeness to the association of childhood, and are appropriate even by the side of old age, strange as their freshness contrast with the wrinkles and the grey hairs; for still they are suggestive, they are symbolical of the soul's perpetual youth, the inward blossom of immortality, the amarathine crown. In their presence we feel that when the body shall drop as a withered calyx the soul shall go forth as a winged soul.

Rev. E. H. Chapin.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

In the public school in Coates street above Twelfth in this city, one day last week, while the school was in session, a transom window fell out with a crash. By some means the cry of 'fire' was raised, and a terrible panic ensued. The scholars rushed into the street shrieking in wild dismay. The alarm extended to the teachers also, one of whom, a young lady, actually jumped from the window. Among the hundreds of children, with whom the building was crowded, was one girl among the best in the school, who, through all the frightful scene maintained entire composure. The color indeed forsook her cheek. Her lip quivered. The tears stood in her eyes. But she moved not.

After order had been restored, and her companions had been brought back to their places, the question was asked her, how she came to sit so still, without apparent alarm, when everybody else was in such a fright. 'My father,' said she is a fireman, and knows what to do in such a case, and he told me if there was an alarm of fire in the school, I must just sit still.' What a beautiful illustration of faith? 'My father told me so, and my father knows!' That is the gift of the whole matter—implicit, unfaltering trust in our Heavenly Father.—*N. Y. Sunday School Times.*

FISH MARKET.

J. D'ARTHENAY, Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the choicest selection

Fresh Virginia Oysters, at $1 per Gallon! and warrants them to give satisfaction, being in daily receipt them by Express.

Also, CLAMS, in or out of shell;
The very best Smoked and Pickled SALMON;
Fresh and Dry COD;
Splendid Fat MACKEREL always on hand, ready to broil,
The primest TONGUES AND SOUNDS ever offered for sale in Augusta—all cleaned and ready to cook; together with all other varieties of FRESH and PICKLED FISH—in season.

N. B. Levees and Parties supplied with Oysters on liberal terms. 3m2

HARTFORD. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated A. D. 1810. Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000; Capital Paid in, $500,000; Surplus, $300,000.

Assets January 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 00
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cent,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	$803,769 86

DIRECTORS.—H. Huntington, Albert Day, James Goodwin, Charles Boswell, Henry Keney, Calvin Day, Job Allyn, John P. Brace, Charles J. Russ.

Timo. C. Allyn, *Secretary*. C. C. Lyman, *Assistant Secretary*. H. Huntington, *President*. Wm. N. Bowers, *Actuary*.

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at low rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersign the duly authorized Agent for Augusta and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

Augusta, Jan., 1859. 6m10 B. DAVIS, *Agent.*

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Quincy, Massachusetts.

AVAILABLE AND CASH CAPITAL, . . . 370,000 DOLLARS.
STEPHEN BATES, Secretary. WM. S. MORTON, President.

INSURES Buildings, Merchandise and Personal Property generally, on terms as favorable as is done by any other DIVIDEND PAYING COMPANY. Home Office, Quincy, Mass.

REFERENCES. Hon. Geo. T. Bigelow, Associate Justice of the Sup. Court of Mass.; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., late Mayor of the City of Boston; Hon. Amasa Walker, of N. Brookfield, late Sec'y of the Commonwealth of Mass.; Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, of Quincy, Mass.; Josiah Brigham, Esq., of Quincy, Mass.; Hon. Jas. Maguire, of Randolph, Mass.; Hon. Solomon Lincoln, Cashier of Webster Bank.

This Company has been in operation nearly eight years, and is now paying Fifty per cent. on all five years, and Twenty-five per cent. on annual risks. July 1, 1858.

6m46 LEVERETT LORD, Hallowell, Me., Agent.

You had Better Try MY MOTHER'S SALVE.

THIS CELEBRATED PREPARATION has obtained an enviable and world-wide reputation for its GREAT CURATIVE PROPERTIES, and has been the agent of relieving so many sufferers, restoring them to health and usefulness, that the proprietors feel it a duty they owe to the public for their generous patronage bestowed upon this SALVE, to make it accessible to sick and poor that all afflicted may avail themselves of its healing qualities.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" is a *perfect chemical compound* prepared from roots herbs, gathered from the forest, and possesses *Healing, Soothing, and Pain-relieving Virtues* never before combined in a Salve or Ointment.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" is *safe and effectual*, and all those troubled with RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, GOUT, PILES, and such like diseases, will find in its use great relief, and in most cases a *permanent cure*.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" in a *Burn or Scald*, takes out the fire, soothes the irritating pain, and heals the wound more speedily and effectually than any other preparation.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" is worthy of confidence, and thousands having used it and recommended it to their friends is a test of its worth. Directions for using

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE"

are simple. Every mother and nurse knows how spread a plaster and dress a sore, and all who use the Salve will apply it in proportions, renewed at times, as good judgment may direct.—For Rheumatism and other pains, rub the parts smartly with the Salve. In cases of Cough, Tightness of the Lungs, Sore Throat, and such like ails, rub as in case of Rheumatism. In any case of pain a good result follows the use of this Salve. Prepared by A. M. BECK.

BURRILL & BUNTING, SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 6 Tremont Street, (Two doors south of Court Street,) BOSTON.

For sale by J. W. COFREN and C. F. POTTER, Augusta, and at all the Apothecaries' and Family Stores in the country. 47

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

THE vast superiority of this Machine over all others, as shown in the PERFECTLY REGULAR AND EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEED, and the wonderful rapidity with which the work is performed, combined with its PERFECT SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY AND CHEAPNESS, has already placed it in the foremost rank of Labor-Saving Agricultural Implements.

The Hand Machine
Sows from four to eight acres per hour, at the common walking gait of a Man.

The Horse-Power Machine,
Sows from ten to fifteen acres per hour, at the common walking gait of a Horse.

On account of their EVENNESS OF DISTRIBUTION, these Machines will make a saving of one third of the seed over hand-sowing. And a person can sow with them, and do the work perfectly, who has had no experience whatever in sowing.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says:—

"We have noticed the operation of this Machine at the State Fair with much pleasure. We consider it one of the best labor-saving Machines of modern invention. For small farms, the small Hand Machines are just the thing; and on large farms the large Machine is indispensable."

The Maine Farmer says:

"We have had one of these Machines in use the past spring, and find it to be all the inventor and its friends claim for it."

They have taken the First Prizes

At the U. S. Agricultural Fair, held at Richmond, Va., 1858; at Missouri State Fair, in a grand field trial of Broadcast Seed Sowers, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1858; at Kentucky State Fair, holden at Louisville, Ky., 1858, "with high commendation of the committee: at Michigan State Fair, holden at Detroit, 1858; at Pennsylvania State Fair, holden at Pittsburg, 1858; at Maine State Fair, holden at Augusta, 1858; and at numerous other State and County Fairs.

These machines can be purchased on liberal terms and prices, either wholesale or retail, by applying to the subscribers.

CHAS. W. CAHOON, Corresponding Agent. D. H. FURBISH, Proprietor.

OFFICE,—York Street, opp. Portland Sugar House, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Circulars, with certificates from farmers who have used the Machines, forwarded on application as above.

Liberal inducements offered to Traveling Agents. 5tf

A NEW AND RELIABLE ARTICLE.
Curtis's Cure for Baldness.
Curtis's Cure for Baldness.
"CURTIS'S CURE."

THE only preparation ever discovered which will prevent the hair from failing and restore the hair to bald heads. The only article which has stood the test, and merited the certificates of reliable parties, well known in the community. For proof of its efficacy, we have the liberty to refer to the following Boston Merchants:

ROBERT P. WIGGIN, 43 Broad Street, Boston.
WILDER & ESTABROOK, 7 Chatham Row, Boston.
ALANSON WAY, 7 Chatham Row, Boston.
BLANCHARD & BRO., 45 Commercial Street, Boston.
WESTON MERRITT, proprietor Patterson House, Boston.
GEO. T. CARRUTH, 87 Hanover Street, Boston.
EARL W. JOHNSON, 98 Washington Street, Boston.

And from the many who by its use have had their hair restored, we name:

MR. J. Q. BRIGHAM, of the American House, Boston,
MR. J. N. DANFORTH, of the Quincy House, Boston,
as being parties easily reached by persons visiting Boston.

REV. J. G. ADAMS, Worcester, Mass., says of it:—"From what I know of the good and remarkable effects of Curtis's Cure for Baldness, I am led to regard it as the best preparation for the restoration of the hair that has ever been used or invented.'

It contains no Sulphur, no Lead, no Oil,
or anything injurious to the scalp. It is cleansing—removing dandruff almost instantaneously—cooling to the head—and a most delightful article for toilet use.

CHARLES RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Wholesale Agents, 44 India St., Boston.
J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.
For sale in Augusta, by C. F. POTTER, corner of Market Square. 3m12

Jacob Chickering's Piano Fortes.
385 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

MY Pianos being made at my own Factory, under my direct supervision, with the FULL IRON PLATE, I will WARRANT to be of the first class, to stand well in any climate, and to GIVE SATISFACTION, or the money shall be refunded.

JACOB CHICKERING.

N. B. Each Instrument has the name, "JACOB CHICKERING, in full.

CARD. Mr. A. B. LINCOLN, formerly of this city, having the superintendence of Mr. Chickering's business in Boston, invites his friends and the citizens of Augusta and vicinity to call, and will promise those in want of a Piano Forte, a Superior Instrument, at a moderate price. 1t6

To the Farmers of Kennebec County.

The subscriber has been appointed agent, to make, use, sell assign and convey the right to make, use and sell, Bucklin's improved Cast Iron Harrow Tooth, in all the towns in Kennebec County, and he wishes to call the attention of Farmers and the manufacturers and dealers in farming tools to this valuable improvement. The approval this Harrow has met with wherever introduced, is the best guaranty of its worth. Any one desirous of purchasing the harrow or the right to make and sell the same, will be promptly furnished with every information in relation to the matter by addressing a line to LEVI HICKS.

Augusta, Feb. 9, 1859. 9

Augusta Dye House.
To the Ladies.

NOW is the time to get your Cashmere Shawls cleansed while there is no dust flying Silk and Woolen dresses dyed in first rate style,—also Shawls, Veils, &c.

Gents' garments dyed without being ripped. Articles for mourning returned in a few days. Articles sent by express or stage promptly attended to.

Agents.—*Wiscasset*, Miss L. M. Holbrook; *Bath*, Miss Hedge; *Waterville*, Mrs. Bradbury 11tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership between LARKIN & DRURY, in Wayne, was dissolved on the 3d of February, 1859, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by JAMES DRURY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. Signed by MICHAEL LARKIN, JAMES DRURY.

N. B. The business will be continued by the subscriber,
2m9* JAMES DRURY

New Jersey Superphosphate of Lime.

GOOD QUALITY, WARRANTED. $45 per ton from New York. $50 per ton from Boston.

2m9 S. URBINO, 19 Winter St. Boston, Agent.

The Old Dominion Coffee Pot.

THIS new COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued possesses this advantage over all others—you can boil coffee in it for any length of time without a particle of the strength or aroma escaping.

One-fourth less Coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry is retained. Sizes—one and-a-half, two and three quarts. For sale by J. W. CHASE,

Augusta, Feb. 21, 1859. 12 2 Darby Block, Water St.

D. WHITING, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIST,

First Door South of the Episcopal Church, State Street.

N. B. Especial attention paid to cases of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1859. 1y4

Dress Goods.

BLACK and FANCY SILKS; Plain and Printed Thibets, rich styles; All-wool De Laines, Cotton and Wool do.; Valencias, Lyonese, &c., &c., for sale cheap, by

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1858. 46 NASON, HAMLEN & Co.

CORN STARCH, Farina, Tapioca, Sago, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, and other spices, for sale by EBEN FULLER.

Fifth Year of the Enterprise!
NEW LIST OF GIFTS FOR 1859!
Catalogues Free to All.

G. G. EVANS & CO., AT THEIR ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK-STORE, No. 45 Cornhill, Boston, commence the new year with an enlarged Catalogue,—a greater variety of gifts,—increased facilities for buying goods and doing business, and are now prepared to offer greater inducements to Book buyers than ever before.

Time has proved that the Gift system is permanent. EVANS & CO., are determined to prove that their establishment is conducted under that system in a more liberal and impartial manner than any other. Having lived down almost all opposition, and having the legitimacy of their plan of operation acknowledged from Maine to California, they can afford to be generous. Try them and judge for yourself.

Schedule of Gifts.

Patent English Lever Gold Watches,	$100.00
Patent Anchor Gold Watches,	50.00
Ladies' 18 carat case Gold Watches,	50.00
Ladies' 18 carat case Gold Watches,	35.00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches,	25.00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches,	15.00
Gent's Silver Lepine Watches,	12.00
Parlor Time Pieces, new pattern,	12.00
Parlor Time Pieces, from	$4.00 to 10.00
Gent's Gold Vest Chains,	10.00 to 15.00
Gent's Heavy Plated Vest Chains,	4.00 to 8.00
Ladies' Gold Chains,	5.00 to 15.00
Misses' Gold Chains,	3.00 to 5.00
Ladies' Gold Spring Lockets,	5.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Gold Snap Lockets,	3.00 to 6.00
Misses' Gold Lockets,	1.00 to 3.00
Ladies' Lava Sets, (Pin and Ear Drops)	15.00
Ladies' Cameo Sets, " " " "	5.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Gold Stone Sets, " " " "	6.00 to 10.00
Ladies' Cameo Pins,	2.00 to 5.00
Ladies' Gold Stone Pins,	2.00 to 5.00
Ladies' Florentine Pins,	2.00 to 4.00
Gent's Gold Pencils,	3.00 to 6.00
Gent's Gold Pencils with Gold Pens,	4.00 to 8.00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	2.00 to 3.00
Ladies' Gold Pens with handles,	1.00 to 2.00
Gent's Cluster Pins, opal centre,	3.00
Gent's Pins, stone setting,	1.50 to 2.50
Ladies' and Gent's Silver Pencils,	75 to 1.50
Ladies' and Gent's Silver Pencils with Gold Pens,	2.00
Ladies' Gold Bracelets, various styles,	5.00 to 6.00
Ladies' and Misses' Ribbon Pins,	1.00 to 2.00
Ladies' and Gent's Gold Sleeve Buttons,	2.00 to 3.00
Gent's Cameo and Gold Stone Studs,	4.00
Gent's Engraved Studs,	3.00
Gent's Plain Studs,	2.00
Ladies' Shawl or Ribbon Pins,	3.50
Ladies' Gold Crosses,	2.00

Besides a large assortment of miscellaneous articles of Jewelry too numerous to mention, varying in prices from 50 cts., to $25.00.

Silver Plated Ware, Pen-Knives, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Money Bags, Articles for the Toilet, &c. &c., varying in value from 25 cts., to $1.00.

500 Dollars Worth

(at lowest wholesale prices,) of the above Gifts will be impartially distributed among purchasers, with every $1000 worth of Books sold.

All Books sold at Publishers' lowest retail prices.

Our Catalogue of Books embraces all of the most popular Ancient and Modern Books, in variety to suit all tastes, including History, Biography, Fiction, Musical, Medical, Religious and Miscellaneous Literature, and is sent FREE to any address.

Family Bibles.

We keep the best assortment of FAMILY BIBLES to be found in New England, at the very lowest prices.

Orders from Clubs or single individuals solicited from all parts of the country, to which perfect satisfaction will be guarantied in all cases.

Greater inducements to Agents getting up Clubs, and better satisfaction given to purchasers than by any other concern in the country. *Please send for a Catalogue.*

N. B.—We do not issue our Catalogue from a garret nor down cellar, where strangers cannot find us. Our Store is one of the largest and most spacious in Boston, where visitors from the country are cordially invited to call and see for themselves.

G. G. EVANS & CO.
45 Cornhill, Boston. 3m10

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of BEMSLEY CALDWELL, late of Manchester, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ELIAB LYON.

March 14, 1859. 14

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1859.*

PAULENA PARKER, widow of ISRAEL W. PARKER, late of Litchfield, in said County deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D.* 1859.

DANIEL TAYLOR, Guardian of LYDIA A. DOE and EDWIN A. DOE, of Vassalboro', in said County, minors, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March,* 1859.

JOANNA HILL, widow of JONAS HILL, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of April next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition of JEREMIAH ARNOLD, Executor of the last will and testament of EDWIN ARNOLD, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased testate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, and the avails of the real estate heretofore sold, are not sufficient to pay the legacies and incidental expenses of the administration of said estate; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Sidney, in said County, and described as follows:—The parcel of land known as the twenty acre lot of back land:—That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Executor requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described real estate, pursuant to the provisions of law. JEREMIAH ARNOLD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of March, 1859.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Undersigned, Guardian of EMELINE HAWKES, minor heir of JOHN HAWKES, late of Manchester, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said ward in the homestead farm of the said JOHN HAWKES, deceased, with the buildings thereon. That an advantageous offer of two hundred dollars has been made for the same, by JULIA A. LAUGHTON, of Manchester, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. H. G. COLE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of March, 1859.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Undersigned, Guardian of MARY DYER, of West Gardiner, in said County, a person non compos mentis, respectfully represents, that said MARY DYER is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said ward in the homestead farm of the late PAUL DYER, of West Gardiner, deceased, situated in said West Gardiner:—That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned, immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. JOHN W. HERRICK.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of March, 1859.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*

Copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 14

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